# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3126 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Discovery of More Rebel Batteries on the Lower Potomac.

A New-York Schooner Fired Upon at Occoquan Creek.

Navigation of the Potomac Obstructed.

Order from Secretary Cameron Regarding the Army Regulations.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

COL. BLAIR RELEASED FROM ARREST.

Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry at Lucas Bend.

Jeff. Thompson at Belmont with Two Thousand Men.

PILLOW'S COMMAND STILL AT COLUMBUS.

### OUR DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 27.

The steamer *Yankee* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, without being molested by the rebel battery at Freestone Point, which is about 25 miles below Washington. The transport *Delaware* was fired at yesterday as she passed that point. Seven shots being thrown, striking over and around her without the least damage. The battery is represented as being a large one, with the rebel flag prominently flying. It is thought by officers attached to the Potomac flotilla that there are other forts and batteries between Freestone Point and Acquia Creek, but that, as yet, they are concealed by the trees which are thick along the shore. The policy of the rebels seems to be, to first build their offensive works and then to clear the woods in their front. This view of their operations is strengthened by the report of a farmer from Occaquan, that the rebel troops are in considerable force between Occaquan and Acquia Creek. He further says they are building forts and drawing cannon thither.

FIRED AT FROM OCCOQUAN CREEK.

The schooner *Wm. Allen*, Capt. CRAMMER, of New-York, loaded with hay, has arrived at Alexandria. She was fired at twelve times from a battery at Occoquan Creek. Two shells entered her deck, and another struck her cabin, fortunately not exploding. They were fired from a 30-pound rifled cannon. There are circumstances leading to the belief that this cannon was captured at Bull Run.

Capt. CRAMMER reports the steamer *Albany*, which left the Navy-yard yesterday morning, had cast anchor, and was lying off Indian Head, this side of Occoquan Creek, being afraid to pass the rebel batteries.

WOUNDED IN THE LEG.

A private in the Second Michigan Regiment was wounded in the leg yesterday by a rebel picket near Arlington Mills.

PAYMASTER GALLAGHER'S ACCOUNTS.

Paymaster GALLAGHER having given satisfactory security to the Government for the settlement of his accounts, embracing a long cruise in the East Indies, at the Naval Academy and at the Washington Navy-yard, has been released from arrest.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

As the old edition of the Army Regulations heretofore issued has become valueless on account of the important changes and modifications made by the recent Acts of Congress, the following order in reference to the new revised Regulations is published for the use of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

*Whereas*, It has been found expedient to revise the regulation for the Army, and the same having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the information and government of the military service, and that from and after the date thereof they shall be strictly observed as the rule and standing authority upon the matter therein contained. Nothing contrary to the tenor of the regulations will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States, by any commander whatever.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDUCT OF THE PHILLIPS FAMILY WHILE DETAINED AS PRISONERS—FALSE STATEMENTS CORRECTED—HEAVY WORK IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26, 1861.

My attention has been called to a communication in a New-York journal, in which a variety of falsehoods have been stated relative to the treatment of the PHILLIPS family, while they were imprisoned in the house of Mrs. GREENOW, who is also a prisoner in her own dwelling. The PHILLIPSES were released on their parole, as was telegraphed the TIMES, that they might make preparation to be conveyed South under a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe. The statement could have proceeded from nobody but the PHILLIPSES themselves, and in clear violation of their parole; indeed, Mrs. LEVY, Mrs. PHILLIPS' sister, stated while in custody that she could get anything she desired published in the newspaper in question. The communication contains detailed statements of ill-treatment, miserable fare, filthy rooms, want of attendance, &c., &c. So far from being true, the family occupied two large apartments, cleanly and well furnished, are covered with matting, and contained a cottage suite of bed furniture, and sofas and easy chairs brought up from the parlor for their comfort. The other room contained two small iron bedsteads, sofas and chairs. The beds were furnished with sheets, blankets and pillows by Mrs. GREENOW herself, who, whatever may be her faults in a political point of view, is a lady by birth and education, and of refinement and taste, as every visitor at her house cordially testify. So far as their meals were concerned, they were furnished by a restaurateur, who came to them. McCLELLAN and Gen. PORTER and their subordinate Chiefs, and the instructions were to furnish them whatever they wanted. And every delicacy that they asked for was supplied, that they might receive the treatment due to their station in life, so far as it was compatible with their position as prisoners. They had two females and one male servant constantly in attendance, and their time was largely availed of. At their pleasure the ladies were allowed to sit in the parlor and amuse themselves at the piano. In short, the whole statement is a tissue of falsehoods. Per contra, whatever may have been their station in life, the conduct of Mrs. PHILLIPS, her daughters and her sister, was such as would indicate women of depraved character. Their language was violent, profane, and sometimes even obscene, and their general conduct such as would exclude them from decent society anywhere, except among rebel familes who, perhaps, might tolerate them in their desire to dignify their imprisonment into martyrdom. I am happy to say that the course of Mrs. GREENOW, Mrs. HASSLAR and Miss MACKALL, by their gentle and ladylike demeanor, presents a splendid contrast to that of the PHILLIPSES. Lieut. SHELDON and the privates of the Provost Guard, who have had charge of the female prisoners, fully confirm the truth of these statements, the facts of which I am perfectly familiar with.

The labor connected with the Treasury Department continues to be as heavy as ever, and even with the extra clerical force and working additional hours, the work laid out for the day is barely completed. Secretary CHASE labors early and late, and though the excessive duty begins to show upon him, he continues, and will hardly consent to any remission until everything is working entirely to his satisfaction. He has initiated new reforms in the Department, by which he becomes familiar with the detailed management of the different bureaus, and can thereby check abuses almost at their inception.

Among the Paymasters appointed is Major HENRY T. DIXON, of Fauquier County, Virginia. He is an old citizen of the county, and is identified with all her loyal interests. He was the only citizen of the county who dared to brave popular clamor and vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The reign of terror coming upon the State, his sentiments made it dangerous for him to remain at home. He left for Washington, and soon after was appointed to his present position. U.

### PICKET DUTY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

ITS EXCITEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS—THE MURDEROUS PRACTICE OF PICKET-SHOOTING—SKIRMISHING—AN ADVENTURE—THE COW-BELL DODGE.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.

For genuine excitement, in which every quality of soldierly character is kept on the *qui vive*, there is no position like that of the picket. Placed on the outposts of our lines, and often within close rifle-shot of the enemy's pickets, each watching for the other, and trying to conceal himself from view, the greatest vigilance, caution and care is called for lest the picket unconsciously become a mark for a hidden enemy's aim. If a shot is fired by an unseen hand, he must, by a rapid deduction from the loudness of the report, its direction and perhaps a little smoke, almost intuitively conclude where his enemy is concealed, and in sending his compliments back, in the form of a Minié bullet, hope that his enemy, if not silenced, will at least conclude that it is better not to invite any further hostility. Then he is compelled to keep eyes and ears open for the sudden approach of a superior force, perhaps mounted, who, with a spirit of dare-devil adventure, surround him and his half-dozen companions, to carry them off as prisoners of war. How to extricate themselves from such a position, when once in it, sharpens human ingenuity, and develops courage to their utmost point, and bravery, skill and strategy have to make up for the want of numbers. The excitement of months in times of peace is compressed into a day when on picket in time of war, and an experience with most men only sharpens the desire for more.

At best, the practice of shooting upon pickets is murder. Nothing is decided by it. With a hundred or even a thousand men thus killed, the issue of a war is as far off as ever. There is no doubt that it is deprecated as well by BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON as by SCOTT and MCCLELLAN. Deserters state that orders have been issued from time to time to the rebel pickets not to shoot, except they be shot at. The same order has been published by Gen. MCCLELLAN. But the practice was initiated by the rebels after our troops entered Virginia, and our soldiers, first appalled by the barbarism of such acts, soon learned to imitate them; and, though some days the pickets will be in sight of one another, without hostile demonstration, and occasionally throw down their arms, meet each other and exchange the courtesies of every day life, yet there can be no assurance that an hour after the picket will not be startled by a shot, and a bullet whizzing past him. Generally the rebel pickets are the ones who begin this wanton trifling with human life, but sometimes our own men cannot resist the temptation.

On Friday week, our pickets were driven in by a superior force, from Ball's Cross Roads, and they did not reoccupy the post until the next morning. This was caused by the reckless disobedience of one of our line officers. Capt. TULLY, of the New-York Thirteenth, asked permission of Col. PICHELL, to go beyond our outposts on a foraging expedition. Permission was refused. Nevertheless, TULLY went off with a half-dozen men, and on reaching our pickets, stated that they had been ordered out by Col. PICHELL. By this lie they were permitted to pass. When some distance beyond our lines, the party was attacked by the rebel pickets and a sharp engagement took place, in which TULLY's men say three of the rebels were killed. They made good their retreat to our lines, and the rebels soon came upon our pickets in force, compelling them, after some skirmishing, to fall back from our outposts, and leave them in possession of the rebels until morning. The cause of this needless encounter being ascertained, TULLY was put under arrest, and is now in irons in the camp of the New-York Fourteenth. Three charges have been preferred against him, and he will undoubtedly be cashiered. He has always been a turbulent spirit and the service can well afford to be without him.

Recently the Major in command of the picket beyond Balls Cross Roads, while near the northern end of his line, was applied to by a Lieutenant of the California Regiment, whose pickets joined those of Gen. PORTER, for three men, good marksmen and trustworthy, to accompany him to a road west of our outposts, to reconnoitre and ascertain whether a report that had reached Gen. SMITH of the passage of some rebel artillery up the road was true. The Major selected three men from the Michigan Fourth, excellent shots and willing to accompany the reconnoissance. The Major, however, preferred to command his own men, and doffing his coat and putting on a private's jacket, he started out with the party. A half-mile beyond our advanced party they came to the road. West of the road and extending close to the roadway was a thicket of small growth evergreens, into which it was impossible to see fifty feet. Placing the three Michigan men on the road-side to watch, with their rifles cocked and ready to fire, the Major and Lieutenant examined the road, and found no evidences of any vehicles having recently passed. They then decided to move back towards our lines a few rods, to a tall chestnut tree, and climb it, in order to make a more extended reconnoissance. They had got half way to the tree, when two bullets whizzed past them, fired from the thicket across the road, not five rods from where they were standing. Quick as lightning one of the Wolverines fired in the direction of one of the shots, guided only by the smoke. A moment after, two musket-barrels and heads were seen above the thicket, three rods from the road, and the other two Michigan men leveled their pieces. The four shots were fired almost simultaneously. In one case, the rebel bullet whizzed by the right cheek of the Michigan man. He aimed at the shirt-bosom of the rebel, which he could just see through the brush, and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered his breast. He uttered a cry, threw up his hands, and fell back. It is not known that the shot of the other Wolverine hit, and the rebel fired wide of his mark. Not knowing how near the rebels were to their pickets in force, and being a half mile beyond our lines, the party hastily retreated, and reached our outposts in safety, having successfully accomplished the object of their expedition.

The rebels have resorted to an ingenious way of luring our men into their snares. It is known as the "cow-bell dodge," and it was very successful for a time, especially with newly arrived regiments, companies of which were placed on picket for the first time, approaching within thirty or forty rods of our outposts and concealing themselves in the woods they commence the irregular tinkle of a cow-bell. The uninitiated picket, not suspecting the ruse, and not yet reconciled to drinking his coffee without milk, goes out to obtain a supply from the supposed cow of some Virginia rebel, flattering himself that he has got a "big thing on Secesh." Not until he finds himself surrounded by a half-dozen or so armed rebels does he learn his mistake. In Richmond are nearly a dozen of our soldiers who are probably now regretting their ready credulity and appetite for milk. U.

## THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

### COL. BLAIR RELEASED FROM ARREST.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 26.

The following is a portion of a note directed to Col. BLAIR by the Adjutant-General here, by order of Gen. FREMONT:

"In consequence of a telegram from your brother, Postmaster-General BLAIR, followed by a letter, asking your release, from public reasons, you are hereby released from arrest, and directed to resume your sword and join your regiment for duty."

Capt. J. B. PLUMMER, of the First Regular Infantry, has been appointed Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and assigned command at Cape Girardeau.

Commander EMMERSON, two gunners, and twenty sailors arrived here to-day for service on the Mississippi River.

Mr. HUDGINS arrived to-day with a flag of truce from Lexington, with a proposition to exchange Col. MARSHALL, of the First Illinois Cavalry, captured at LEXINGTON, for PRINCE L. HUDGINS, a member of the State Convention, now confined in the Arsenal here. It is understood that the proposition was accepted, and HUDGINS set at liberty.

The following is the text of the original telegram sent by Gen. FREMONT to Washington, relative to the surrender of Lexington:

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General—I have a telegram from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into PRICE'S hands, he having cut off MULLIGAN'S supply of water. Reinforcements, 4,000 strong, under STURGIS, by the capture of the ferry-boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. LANE'S force from the Southwest, and DAVIS' from the Southeast, upwards of 11,000 in all, could also not get there in time. I am taking the field myself, and hope to destroy the enemy, either before or after the junction of the forces under MCCULLOCH. Please notify the President immediately. (Signed)

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

### SKIRMISHING AT LUCAS BEND, ILL.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 27.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Times*, of this city:

CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 26.

Capt. STEWART'S cavalry, numbering 75 men, to-day encountered 40 rebel cavalry at Lucas Bend, whom they pursued into JEFF. THOMPSON'S camp at Belmont. Four rebels were killed, 5 captured and many wounded. The remainder escaped to the woods.

Our troops captured all the guns and pistols they could bring away with them. No National troops were injured.

The report of the rebels crossing below last night originated from their gun-boat, *Jeff. Davis*, landing a mile and a-half below Norfolk to wood and reconnoitre.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S force is 2,000.

Scouts report that Gen. PILLOW is yet at Columbus.

### MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

*Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

It is thought by many persons here that JACKSON went through the miserable farce of calling the Legislature together at Lexington yesterday, for the purpose of passing the ordinance of secession. There are one hundred and eighty-two members of the Legislature, and probably not more than forty or fifty could have been present.

It is believed by some parties here that MCCULLOCH, RAINS and HARRIS will march on this point, and PRICE on Booneville simultaneously.

The bridge over the Lamine was completed this morning, and trains will hereafter run through to Sedalia.

Col. ELLIS' regiment of First Missouri Cavalry arrived this afternoon. They have encamped here—a splendid looking body of men, and are greatly admired. The *Henry D. Bacon* and *Daniel G. Taylor* arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, loaded with troops, who were enthusiastically received.

A gentleman who arrived here this evening, from Sedalia, has many particulars of PRICE'S army, and the surrender of Lexington.

PRICE says he had nearly thirty thousand men at Lexington when the engagement began, and that they were all well armed, having received weapons from MCCULLOCH, who was rumored to have been in Barton County, on the 15th, with twenty-five thousand men, hastening forward to join PRICE'S forces.

Another report was, that MCCULLOCH had 11,000 men, with twelve pieces of artillery. He further states that he learned HARRIS, with 8,000 men, was, last evening, eight miles west of Georgetown, and encamped there, and that Col. EADS left Sedalia this morning with forty or fifty cavalry at double quick.

It was reported that 3,000 of Major STURGIS' command, while going to reinforce MULLIGAN, were surrounded by 5,000 of RAINS' men, attacked near Springfield, and 500 of STURGIS' troops killed.

The locality of Major STURGIS' force was made known by the interruption of a messenger from him.

A rumor is current that SAM HOUSTON had entered Arkansas with twenty-one thousand rebels—doubtless a *canard*.

PRICE, it is rumored, declared that he wanted no more men from the Southern Confederacy.

Great activity has continued in Jefferson all day, and it is supposed that a general battle—the severest yet fought in Missouri—will occur in a few days in Pettis county.

Gen. PRICE is reported to have fifteen hundred baggage wagons.

Some 700 Unionists at Tuscambia, and Gen. HUNTER and his command at Rolla, have been ordered to Jefferson, and will arrive to-night.

It is believed in military circles here that MCCULLOCH and his men have made a junction with PRICE'S army.

*Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.*

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The utmost activity prevails here in movements of troops up the river. Ammunition, artillery, stores and supplies, with mule and horse trains, are moving rapidly towards Lexington.

The arrivals of troops from St. Louis here on Friday were very happy. All so far landed here have been by the Pacific Railroad to Sedalia and Syracuse.

The forces, as near as I can learn, are as follows: By the steamers *Graham* and *W. L. Ewing* arrived this morning Col. ELLIS' splendid regiment of cavalry, about 1,100 strong, armed with sabres, pistols and Sharp's rifles. They left immediately by land for Sedalia. Also, BENTON'S Cadets and FREMONT'S Body Guards. This afternoon, steamers *H. D. Bacon* and *D. G. Taylor* arrived, with the Third and Sixth Regiments of Missouri Volunteers. They, with the Thirty-fifth Illinois Regiment, are now waiting for extra trains to carry them to Sedalia or Syracuse.

By favor of Col. J. W. MCCLURG, I send you the following from his forces, received last evening. Their pickets were fired into by the rebels, but no one was hit, nor did the pickets retreat. A battle has been manufactured in St. Louis on this affair, which never took place.

Reinforcements will be sent them to-night by Gen. T. L. PAGE to insure their safety, but really there is no alarming danger.

A dispatch from Tuscumbia announces the arrival of reinforcements.

HEAD-QUARTERS TUSCUMBIA, Sept. 24, 1861.

*To Col. J. W. McClurg:*

SIR: I will say to you that I arrived at this place yesterday evening. I have been informed by reliable persons that there are from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred rebels, between Camp Union and Dresden, and at the two points named. WILLIAM PRICE, from Springfield, is the commander.

It is also reported that they have two pieces of artillery. You will know that I had no force to attack such a force as that. I want you to send me a regiment of United States troops with a battery. The rebels are robbing our county of all they have. If I do not get aid, everything in our county will be taken. Have sent a man to their encampment to-night—will get a report soon. T. R. LANE, a Union man, and a prisoner for some time with the rebels, arrived here to-day. He says that there were seven hundred rebels came with LANE at the time he was released, and that Rev. Col. JOHNSON and BILL MAYBERRY'S companies are there with two hundred and seventy-five men, and that six hundred other rebels are with them. I thought best to stay here until I hear from you, in order to save my men. Send word in haste what I shall do. In haste,

(Signed) JAMES WILLSON, Captain.

MCCULLOCH is making forced marches to form a junction with PRICE. His course is very erratic and meandering, as it is his policy to keep out of the reach of the Federal troops, and to make a sudden swoop with PRICE.

He may go a hundred or two hundred miles out of his direct path in order to do so. If strong enough, he will make an attack on the capital. His force is reported at 23,000 men, well armed, drilled, and with fine artillery. His troops are Texans, Louisianians, Mississippians, Tennesseeans and Arkansas men. They must not be underrated, as they are all said to be well-disciplined and desperate men who know that if defeated all chances for retreat are cut off.

JACKSON'S men are mostly mounted. Their arms are mostly double-barreled shot-guns, mingled with the old-fashioned rifle. The steamers *Graham* and *Northerner* will, I am informed, proceed on up to Lexington. Some eight or twelve steamers are said to be behind them with troops.

Maj.-Gen. FREMONT is expected here to-day. Gen. J. C. DAVIS is to go forward to-day to take command of our troops above here.

The steamer *Iatan* has just arrived from Booneville. She reports that the troops sent up on the *Desmoines* and *White Cloud* are encamped there, and that there are no rebels or rebel batteries this side of Cambridge or Brunswick, above Booneville. However, a severe fight is expected at either Cambridge or Brunswick, before our troops and steamers can pass. The steamers are well supplied with artillery, and our troops are of sufficient force, if necessary, to disembark and wipe out the rebels in the rear.

The troops sent up by railroad from here for the last few days, are encamped at Sedalia and Syracuse. The cars to-day will run as far as Syracuse, when Gen. DAVIS will take command and move rapidly on Lexington *via* Boonville.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### ANOTHER FLAG OF TRUCE FROM NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 26, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 27.

A flag of truce, which came down to-day from Norfolk with twenty-five ladies, was stopped near Sewall's Point, and the passengers brought off in one of our vessels, as Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH will not permit flags of truce to come near the fleet.

A Confederate schooner from Richmond this morning ran the blockade of James River and reached Norfolk.

### OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SECOND RELEASE OF ROSS WINANS—THE NEW FLAG OFFICER, CAPT. GOLDSBOROUGH—REBEL EXPECTATIONS ON THE COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

The release of ROSS WINANS a second time from the confinement to which he had been subjected, for conspiring with others to overthrow the Government is decidedly the event of the day. Yesterday morning his son, THOS. WINANS, appeared here, and within a few hours his father was released and taken to the head-quarters of Gen. WOOL, who had received dispatches from Secretary SEWARD, (whether by the hand of Mr. THOMAS WINANS, I do not know,) and shortly was set at liberty, by giving his word not to do any act of hostility against the Government. This parole is in the words of the one he gave last Spring, when arrested by Gen. BUTLER and afterwards set at liberty.

In Naval circles there has been considerable excitement lately, growing out of the changes made of Flag-Officer, by the substitution of Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH for Commodore STRINGHAM, and the detaching of a large number of other officers from the Atlantic Blockading Squadron. If change contemplates improvement there will be few regrets, though the recent operations of the Navy had been very satisfactory, and the policy of Commodore STRINGHAM was known to be sufficiently comprehensive and vigorous. It was not his fault that Pamlico Sound did not within a week after the capture of Hatteras swarm with gun-boats, and the main shore adorned with the Stars and Stripes. However, there is reason to believe that the gun-boats will soon find their way into the Sound, and that, if nothing more, the rebels will be greatly restricted in their operations on its waters. Col. HAWKINS, commanding the post at Hatteras, has taken steps to communicate with the loyal citizens on the main shore. Union meetings are known to have been held, and in some instances broken up by the rebels, which, however, will have the effect to sharpen the purpose of clinging to the old Union.

The rebels are expecting the appearance of our fleet off Beaufort and a bombardment of Fort Macon at an early day. They have made extensive defensive preparations and congregated several thousand men at that point, and not less than ten thousand, it is represented, on the main shore of North Carolina. At Roanoke Island they have thrown up fortifications to dispute the passage from Pamlico to Albemarle Sound. Col. HAWKINS has been contemplating an expedition in that direction, which it is probable he will not undertake at present.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH now flies his pennant from the *Minnesota*. He has a high reputation for energy and capacity, and the changes that have placed him at the head of the incomparable squadron that has its head-quarters at the Roads, no doubt contemplates early and important results. At present the frigates *Minnesota*, *Roanoke*, the *St. Lawrence* and the *Congress* are at anchor here. The famous old *Cumberland* is at Newport's News. The *Flag*, and other gun-boats are also here.

Capt. WHIPPLE, who will act on Gen. WOOL'S staff as Adjutant-General, arrived this morning. He is a fine officer, and, it will be recollected was the only regular officer who made his escape out of Texas without giving his parole.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELIGENCE.

The National Fast Day was strictly observed in the Military and Naval Departments in this City. The Navy-yard was closed entirely, and the only duty performed on Governor's Island was the inevitable guard duty. There were morning and afternoon services at St. Cornelius' Church on the Island. The recruiting offices for the regular Army were closed, with the exception of Cedar-street and Chatham-street rendezvous, and there was no necessity for their being open, as the Doctor's office in Grand-street was closed, and recruits, therefore, could not be examined.

The Texan soldiers, on Governor's Island, appear to be perfectly astonished at the strict military discipline which obtains there,—so very different from the lax discipline at frontier posts. If New-York Harbor were blockaded there could not well be more circumspection observed at Fort Columbus than there is now. No citizen is allowed to land unless he has official business, and then care is taken that he confines his visit to the avowed object of it. Boats are not allowed to land or to leave the Island after sundown.

The permanent party is exercised twice a day at light artillery drill and the recruits are drilled at the manual of arms three times a day.

It is reported that one of the Fort Hatteras prisoners, a private, died suddenly in Castle William, and was buried on Thursday.

The *Potomac* arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe. She brought a rebel flag, captured at Fort Hatteras. It was the object of much curiosity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. We gave a full list of the Potomac's officers on the occasion of the victory at Hatteras Inlet.

The new gun-boats, *Thistle* and *Jacquet*, go into commission to-day. A correct list of their officers will be given to-morrow, before which they will not be officially announced.

The *James Adger* is taking in her stock of powder.

The *Wabash* may be expected here before many days elapse.

The old frigate *Brandywine* is being rapidly converted into a store-ship—about the only thing she is fit for. When completed, she will present a rather palatial appearance, but she will no doubt answer the purpose for which she is intended.

The mechanics and laborers at the Brooklyn Navy-yard have not received any pay for the last month. The regular pay-days are the 8th and 23d of each month, and Commodore BARNEY has been under the impression that the men were hitherto paid at the proper times, especially as the money is always ready in the purser's possession. The fault is said to rest with the clerk, whose duty it is to make up the books. Great dissatisfaction, and no little inconvenience to the men, have been caused by this delay in paying off.

The new gun-boat *Ottawa* has already taken part of her armament aboard, and will be ready for sea in about a week.

## THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

### OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

PADUCAH SAFE AGAINST THE REBELS—IMPORTANCE OF THE POSITION—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, ETC.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PADUCAH, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1861.

This place has been in imminent danger, and a battle seemed certain; but the pinch of the peril is now past, and Paducah may be considered safe. The rebels look upon it with a longing eye, and would like very much to have it. It would be worth an army of fifty thousand men to them. They have made two or three advances upon it, but never could screw their courage up tight enough to come within striking distance. On the morning of the 18th, they seem to have finally concluded that Paducah grape was sour grape, not wholesome for rebels, and retired from their position at Mayfield, twenty-five miles south of here, to Millburn, within eight miles of Columbus. They say they fell back on account of the scarcity of water. But there is plenty here in the Ohio; why did not they come and get it? From the careless, hap-hazard manner in which correspondents generally describe military theatricals, the reading public gain little or no idea of the meaning and significance of the various movements. They merely learn that, at such a time and place, such a number of men slaughtered and maimed so many others, and that is all. They gather somewhat of the mechanical part of a campaign; but of its truly valuable part, its intellectual dynamics, they remain totally ignorant. In behalf of the readers of the TIMES, as long as my connection with them shall continue, I trust a better and more profitable method will be pursued.

Thus far, there have been, in Southern Kentucky, essentially, but two movements—the advance of the rebels upon Hickman and Columbus, and the thwarting or counter-movement of the Government forces to this place. When "the epauletted man of God," in command of the Tennessee forces, seized the almost impregnable bluffs at Hickman and Columbus, Gen. GRANT, apparently running from him, occupied Paducah, fifty miles above his former position on the Ohio. It is impossible to understand the full effect of this movement without a knowledge of the country. All of Kentucky west of the Tennessee River is, properly, a part of FREMONT'S department; and, inasmuch as separate and independent action around the same point is always mischievous and often disastrous, upon the principle that too many cooks are sure to spoil the broth, it might be wise to extend FREMONT'S line far enough eastward to establish a unity for the expedition of the Mississippi. In a military point of view the seizure of the bluffs and the occupation of Paducah, both belong exclusively to the campaign of the Mississippi, which has been partially opened in Missouri, and possess no military significance whatever if viewed in any other light, although it is true that their *political* bearing in Kentucky is destined to have a most powerful influence on the war. Paducah is necessarily the eastern extremity of FREMONT'S base of operations, and if Gen. ANDERSON is to advance into Tennessee, it must be from a totally distinct base. The mitred Thug seized the bluffs in order to fortify the flank of the rebel armies in Missouri and protect Memphis from an expedition down the river; and so strong are the positions, that both Memphis and the rebel flank are inaccessible while they are held. To retake them by way of the river is next to impossible; but by occupying Paducah the positions are turned, and if not evacuated upon a forward movement from this place, can easily be taken from the rear. That is what the occupation of Paducah means. Hickman and Columbus are, respectively, fifty and twenty-five miles below Cairo. Paducah is fifty miles above Cairo, on the Ohio. It commands the mouth of the Tennessee River, up which a large contraband commerce has hitherto flowed, and is the terminus of an important branch of the great Southern net-work of railroads. There is but one county between this (McCracken,) and the Tennessee line. The surface of the country is flat, free from heavy forests, (barren, as the Kentucky phrase is,) and presents not one point of any considerable strength. An army sent down the line of the railroad and disembarked at convenient points, would be within a few hours' march of both Hickman and Columbus. They could march directly into both places upon good roads over a level country, the land back of them being as high as the bluffs themselves. Thus, with Paducah as a base, can the Mississippi be unfettered upon the East; the rebel armies in Missouri, weakened and threatened in flank, will be compelled to retire; a corps following them up, *pari passu* with the progress of the fleet and the Army on the eastern shore, would turn the bluffs on the western bank; a way would be opened for the passage of a powerful armament, and the National armada, thus supported by flanking armies, would ride in triumph to the delta. These considerations render Paducah a point of more vital importance than Cairo itself, and of the two places the loss of the latter would be the less disastrous and the more easily retrieved. The military position here is not naturally strong for defence. However, there are some points of considerable strength three miles back, of which full advantage will certainly be taken. Heavy guns are being brought up from Cairo, breastworks thrown up, munitions of war daily arriving, and the place hourly growing stronger. While I write, a dozen steamboats, pouring from their chimneys immense volumes of dense black smoke, and laboriously puffing forth their white, hard-drawn breath, are busily engaged in towing barges to and fro, to form a bridge across the Ohio at this point. When completed, it will be an immense affair, capable of sustaining a whole Army at a single bureen. It is evident, from the building of this bridge, that our Generals appreciate the vital importance of Paducah, and that it will figure largely in the history of the expedition of the Mississippi.

As everything is quiet here at present, and there is no likelihood of an engagement very soon, I shall start immediately for Louisville, where times are more stirring. I have no doubt, however, that nearly all of the exciting rumors which have emanated from there within the last few days are all stuff and nonsense.

### THE FIRST FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR AT BARBOURSVILLE—INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

*From the Frankfort Commonwealth.*

We have been permitted to publish the following letter, dated

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND: This morning and during the night all the boys engaged in the fight at Barboursville Bridge came here, and gave a full account of the fight. It is as follows: The evening before last about fifty of the cavalry of the rebels came down to the bridge above town, at W. B. ANDERSON'S tan-yard. The officers anticipated their coming, and tore the puncheons from the frame of the bridge, and they could not pass. There were some thirty of the Home Guard guarding the bridge; the secessiers fired on them, they returned the fire, wounding three. None of our men were hurt. The cavalry scampered off. They watched the bridge all night. There was a fog the morning, and the cavalry about daylight returned, three hundred in number, and fired upon those who were watching the bridge; and the fight commenced; the cavalry were supported by their whole force, consisting of 2,000 infantry; the Home Guard repulsed them twice, and although only 21 of the Home Guard stood the fire, they say they could easily have kept them in check at the bridge, but they went back, crossed the gut back about one-fourth of a mile, made their way around, came up the town, and upon their rear, by the street where BAYNHAM'S office is, and upon the rear of the Home Guard, intending to surround them. When our boys saw that, they escaped through RAIN. TWEADY'S corn-field, and made their escape; one was shot through the ear and one through the top of the shoulder—both slight flesh wounds. The number of the rebels killed was about thirty, they suppose, and about twelve mortally wounded. Col. RAINS, the commander of the rebel forces, certainly killed; one captain and one lieutenant. The privates are guessed at. They drove a wagon down, loaded it with their dead, and the blood was strewn all along the road from the wagon, for miles. This is the best fight of the war. One hundred more men, who would have fought like this glorious little band of twenty one, would have whipped this army of three thousand three hundred. We ascertained their number by their own acknowledgments after the battle, and the fact that the lane from the bridge to Mrs. POORE'S house was thick with men, six deep, for one half-mile.

When they took possession of the town, they destroyed a great amount of property, and last night they were reveling upon the spoils of victory, and one hundred men could have driven them out. I saw and talked to a deserter, who was there, but deserted the day before the fight: they had been informed that there were six hundred troops in Barboursville; fortunately for them this was a mistake, as they would have been badly whipped. They say that next they will take Goose Creek Salt Works; that they are out of salt—this Col. BOYLES said openly after taking Barboursville; next they will take London, and march on and take Camp Robinson. Men, women, negroes, are all fleeing in the direction of Camp Robinson. London is almost evacuated. Mrs. PEAR was the only white woman who stayed in London last night; she left to-day for Mrs. BAUGH'S. Our country is in great confusion. Home Guards are mustering in great number all over the country; if we had the ammunition we would whip them certain; we have lost all hope of help from Camp Robinson, or anywhere else; our situation is deplorable indeed, but we have to abide our fate; the whole country is greatly depressed, and one universal desire for a conflict, and if we ever get in fix, and get a chance, we will show the world that we can fight without being drilled or disciplined. What will the leading politicians now say about neutrality and MAGOFFIN. It makes one's heart sick to think of our deplorable condition. Are we to be subjugated by armed rebels? what will become of us God only knows.

The deserter said that the men were opposed to fighting Kentuckians. The men said Kentucky had treated Tennessee well, and they were against fighting her without a cause, and that they certainly had no cause of complaint against Kentucky.

He thinks that the whole army would surrender at once, if they had a chance; that they are tired of secession, and would gladly accept a chance to surrender, which I have no doubt is true. I wish I had control of Camp Robinson ten days. I would drive them beyond Cumberland Gap.

I will give you the names of our men, as far as I can recollect, who fought so gallantly: W. B. ANDERSON, T. G. PITZER, T. G. BAUGHMAN, JOHN H. BAUGHMAN, the two AMIS boys, two GARBERTS, BERRY DEATHERIDGE, DICK HERNDON, R. J. TUGGIE, and two boys, whose names I do not now recollect. One fired four shots, and they say he killed four men, and the other two; they are brothers. X.

### AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH.

*Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*

PADUCAH, Monday, Sept. 23.

The barges, for bridging at any point the rivers, have arrived here from Cincinnati, and are being rapidly fastened together, making a floating bridge of great sustaining power. They are laid side by side, and a platform, giving much the appearance of a plank-road, passes over the middle. In a few days the Ohio here will be crossed by a highway, which, while affording passage for any number of soldiers and the heaviest artillery, can be moved at pleasure, or, as the exigencies of the day require, to points above or below. Now that Government has awakened to the importance of Paducah as a post for future operations, it becomes a wonder that the perceptive faculties of those in power have on this subject so long remained dormant. Commanding entirely the Tennessee river, a tributary navigable for hundreds of miles, an avenue of boundless wealth, and whose course is through a bitterly hostile country, with the mouth of the Cumberland but a short distance above, and the Ohio entirely under control, Paducah, easy of access from all points for Union purposes, becomes at once a centre of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied without interruption up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now impossible, and the occupation of Paducah will have the same effect, and almost as great a one, as that of Fort Hatteras. Paducah is the key to the enemy's territory here in the West, and over Kentucky's soil the Armies will have to march that effect anything at present in the Confederate territory; and some move is already on foot that is expected to bring with it important results. Steamers now lying at the levee leave, it is understood, this evening, for Evansville, and will bring down from there six thousand Indiana troops to this point. Activity prevails in every department, and evidently "something's up." Any conjecture is under embargo, as there is one chance in a dozen that a guess might hit the truth. Two or three steamers are constantly busy towing the barges for the bridge into place, while others ply mysteriously off to points up and down the river.

### INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"Six weeks ago Gov. MORTON notified the War Department in the most impressive terms that there was trouble brewing in Kentucky, and that our border was exposed and defenceless. He begged for arms, no matter of what kind, anything that would shoot, and

# THE REBELLION IN THE WEST.

## THE FALL OF LEXINGTON.

### HISTORY OF THE SIEGE—BRAVERY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

*From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 25.*

On Sunday, Sept. 1, the Irish Brigade, Col. J. A. McClernand, who were used in a partially intrenched camp at Jefferson City, were ordered to reinforce the troops already stationed at Lexington, on the Missouri River. Col. Peabody's regiment, the Home Guards, a few Kansas troops, and a battery of artillery, in all about 2,500 men—Col. McClernand being in command—were ordered to Lexington on Monday, Sept. 2, and arrived there on the 8th. Col. Marshall's regiment of cavalry, which had been scouring the country in the vicinity of Lexington, was ordered to join the command on the 10th, and arrived on the 12th. Col. Mulligan's regiment, the 23d Illinois, was ordered to Lexington from Warrensburg, Johnson County, on the 12th, and arrived on the 14th. Col. Marshall's regiment was ordered to Lexington from Sedalia, Pettis County, on the 12th, and arrived on the 15th. Col. Grant's regiment, the 7th Missouri, was ordered to Lexington from Boonville, Cooper County, on the 12th, and arrived on the 15

of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York [illegible]:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the port | $1,297,395 | $2,439,347 | $3,406,054 |
| Thrown on market | $1,949,295 | $3,629,695 | $5,579,395 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Packages. | Value. | WAREHOUSES. | Packages. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mf. of Wool | 57 | $138,111 | 43 | $14,425 | 418 | | $121,189 |
| Mf. of Cotton | 281 | 75,125 | 266 | 19,291 | 367 | | 94,052 |
| Mf. of Silk | 101 | 73,544 | 6 | 1,573 | 199 | | 66,719 |
| Mf. of Flax | 91 | 27,364 | — | — | 23 | | 4,158 |
| Miscellan's | 33 | 4,105 | 18 | 6,054 | 23 | | 6,153 |
| Total | 559 | $361,693 | 123 | $42,343 | 884 | | $293,321 |
| | | 42,343 | | | | | 361,693 |
| Total entered | | $303,636 | Total marketed | | | | $655,013 |

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts | $491,850 20 |
| Total Payments | 2,012,117 14 |
| Total Balance | 12,960,610 31 |

Included in the receipts were $212,000 for Treasury Notes, and $11,000 for Customs.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers quote Currency and Specie, to-day, as follows:

| | Dis. | | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-England | ¼ | Ohio and State Bank of Indiana | ¾@⅝ |
| New-York State | ¼ | Kentucky | 1 |
| East New-Jersey | ¼ | Illinois & Wisconsin | 10@60 |
| West New-Jersey | ¼ | Missouri | 12@15 |
| Pennsylvania | 1¾@1¾ | Michigan | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 1-5@¼ | Canada | 1¼ |

SPECIE—SILVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars | $1 03 | Guilders | 39 |
| Spanish Dollars | 1 06 | English Silver | 4 70@4 75 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | 96 | Species | 1 06 |
| French Crowns | 1 08 | Old Am. Half Dollars | 1 02 |
| German Crowns | 1 06 | Old Am. Quarter Dollars | 1 01 |
| Prussian Thalers | 63 | Spanish Silver | 1 19 |

GOLD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Sovereigns | $4 82 | Ten Guilder Pieces | $3 96 |
| Old Sovereigns | 4 80 | Spanish Doubloons | 15 75 |
| Twenty Francs | 3 82 | Patriot Doubloons | 15 40 |
| Ten Thaler Pieces | 7 83 | Gold, Am. Old | par. prem. |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 99 bbls. Ashes, 42,079 bbls. Flour, 303 bbls and 837 bags Corn Meal, 239,777 bushels Wheat, 374,834 bushels Corn, 2,181 bushels Rye, 43,414 bushels Barley, 14,885 bushels Oats, 838 bushels Malt, 2,216 packages Provisions, and 1,047 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive, at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been in very limited request, at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Sales have been light, to-day, having been confined to 50 bags Laguayra, at 17c., usual terms; 150 bags do., at 14c., net cash, in bond; and 50 bags St. Domingo, at 14¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in less demand; yet is firm, at 19¾c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive, at unchanged prices. We quote Middling Uplands at 21c.@21¼c. ₱ lb. Sales, 250 bales.

DRY GOODS—The important auction sale of French Dress Goods, to-day, was well attended, and passed off spiritedly. Very good prices were realized for all really desirable articles.

FISH—Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel are in request, and are quoted steady. Other articles are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite active to-day, for State and Western Flour, especially shipping brands, which latter have been freely sought after by export buyers at an advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 40,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 50; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 60@$5 85, mainly at $5 60@$5 70; rejected do. do., at $5 20@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, [illegible] Grade, at $5 80@$6 00 ₱ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 35@$5 50 |
| Extra State | 5 60@ 5 85 |
| Superfine Western | 5 35@ 5 45 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 55@ 5 40 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 60@ 5 40 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 65@ 5 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand | 5 80@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 05@ 6 60 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 90@ 6 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 00@ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 70@ 7 00 |

Southern Flour is in lively demand and is buoyant. Sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 1,200 bbls., including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 60@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are held with much firmness, but are not active.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited since our last; Raisins and Currants, however, have been stiffly held.

GRAIN—A very brisk export inquiry prevails for sound lots of Wheat, to-day, and prices of such have advanced 2c. ₱ bushel. The supply immediately available having been found inadequate to the requirements of buyers, considerable purchases have been made for future delivery. The day's sales add up 397,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 30; Canada Club at $1 22; White Western $1 34@$1 40; damaged do. do. at $1 25@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, poor to prime, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 22@$1 23½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, $1 14@$1 22; Racine Spring, at $1 16@$1 21; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, $1 05@$1 20; Red State, $1 25@$1 32; White Kentucky, unsound to choice, at $1 30@$1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn has been unusually active; prices close a shade higher, with an upward tendency. Sales 413,000 bushels, part to arrive, 48c.@53½c. for damaged to very choice mixed Western, closing at 52c.@53½c. for sound; 56c.@57c. for Western Yellow, and 60c. for do. White, and 67c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 22½c.@24c.; Western, 34c.@35½c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted, at 68c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and heavy to-day; 5,550 bushels very inferior to very good State were sold at 55c.@70c.; also 9,500 bushels Barley Malt at 78c.@80c., chiefly at 80c. ₱ bushel.

*Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.*

| | Week ending Sept. 21. | Since Jan. 1. | Same time, 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 59,305 | 966,157 | 969,230 |
| Wheat, bushels | 764,588 | 10,699,084 | 8,385,570 |
| Corn, bushels | 691,622 | 20,586,611 | 13,913,240 |
| Oats, bushels | 7,267 | 1,095,685 | 1,049,529 |
| Rye, bushels | 3,436 | 295,134 | 180,979 |
| Barley, bushels | 6,232 | 356,250 | 279,607 |

*Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.*

| | Week ending Sept. 21. | Since Jan 1. | Same time in 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 46,346 | 1,006,214 | 991,692 |
| Wheat, bush | 592,499 | 9,844,453 | 7,024,084 |
| Corn, bush | 1,139,079 | 17,911,370 | 11,946,053 |
| Oats, bush | 6,473 | 1,436,250 | 807,438 |
| Rye, bush | 15,390 | 360,078 | 68,177 |
| Barley, bush | | 145,535 | 74,642 |

*Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.*

| | Sept. 28. | Sept. 16. | Sept. 9. | Sept. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bushels | 5,473 | 7,421 | 7,585 | 6,124 |
| Wheat, bushels | 552,116 | 359,138 | 524,764 | 576,080 |
| Corn, bushels | 1,765,882 | 2,218,118 | 2,409,825 | 2,906,056 |
| Oats, bushels | 203,774 | 134,388 | 303,170 | 323,703 |

The following comparative statement shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the opening of navigation, to and including the 14th of September, in the years indicated:

| Canal Opened April 15. | 1859. | 1860. April 23. | 1861. May 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 247,714 | 512,402 | 726,589 |
| Wheat, bush | 1,196,810 | 7,972,670 | 15,398,032 |
| Corn, bush | 2,066,679 | 11,414,075 | 12,799,309 |
| Barley, bush | 206,403 | 164,400 | 221,360 |
| Oats, bush | 2,796,452 | 4,139,497 | 3,259,283 |
| Rye, bush | 122,725 | 174,242 | 431,447 |

HAY—North River is salable and steady, to-day, at 85c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been rather quiet at previous prices. We quote: New, at 18c.@24c.; last year's crop, at 14c.@18c. ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, Sept. 26, says: "The entire crop has been got in, in fine condition. From careful inquiry we do not feel justified in placing the crop in Otsego at over one-half or four-sevenths an average; and the same estimate will doubtless hold good for the entire Hop District. But few sales have been made—the most paid last week, that we have heard of, being 16c. There is no established price as yet; the views of growers and dealers being wide apart. Much depends upon a general revival of business in the country."

IRON—All kinds are inactive at former quotations.

LEAD—The demand has been moderate, and holders have been very firm.

LIME—Rockland is more sought after, at 60c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been very light to-day; prices well supported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate demand, including common at $4 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Sales 1,650 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been very quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been more inquired for and has advanced to $1 20@$1 23½ ₱ gallon. Sales 470 bbls., in lots, within the range.

OILS—The market has been less active; prices have not varied materially since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, $14 75 for uninspected do., and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in demand and firm. Sales 850 tcs. and bbls. prior to very choice, at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in better request, partly to fill Government contracts. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 for [illegible] 50 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 7c.@13½c. for Western, and 14c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 6½c.@7½c.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs. at $7 25@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is still very thick, but is inactive.

SPICES—Pepper has been in brisk demand, and 13,000 bags have been warehoused on speculation on private terms; also 10 bags at 11c. cash ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 960 hhds., chiefly Cubs, at from 7c.@9c.; with 176 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Has attracted less attention; prices have not varied.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., at 20c.@20¼c., chiefly at 20c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair to-day, at very full rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½c.@13c. ₱ bushel; Corn, 12c.@12¼c. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Butter, 40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¼d. ₱ bushel; Cheese, 50s.; Oil, Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil Cake, 45s. ₱ ton.; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Sligo—Wheat, 15d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 85c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 24c.@25c. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl. For Rotterdam—Heavy Goods at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton, measurement; Rye, in ship's bags, 14c. ₱ bushel.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 10 |
| United Kingdom | Glasgow | Quebec | Sept. 14 |
| Felton | Southampton | New-York | Sept. 18 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 18 |
| Bohemian | Liverpool | Quebec | Sept. 19 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Sept. 21 |
| City of Washington | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 25 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | Sept. 25 |
| Norwegian | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 26 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | Sept. 29 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Oct. 9 |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | Oct. 16 |
| Teutonia | Southampton | New-York | Oct. 23 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New-York | Oct. 29 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jura | Quebec | Liverpool | Sept. 28 |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | Sept. 28 |
| New-York | New-York | Bremen | Sept. 28 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | Oct. 2 |
| Saxonia | New-York | Southampton | Oct. 5 |
| Great Eastern | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 5 |
| City of New-York | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 5 |
| Bohemian | Quebec | Liverpool | Oct. 5 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 9 |
| City of Washington | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 12 |
| Edinburgh | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 12 |
| Fulton | New-York | Southampton | Oct. 12 |
| Norwegian | Quebec | Liverpool | Oct. 12 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | Oct. 16 |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | Oct. 23 |

### Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Kangaroo* and *New-York* will close at the Post-office on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

A supplementary mail by the *New-York*, will close on Pier No. 30 at 11:30 A. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North Mails close at | 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| South Mails close at | 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. |
| Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) | 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| Eastern Mails close at | 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. |

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

MY HUSBAND, MR. O. C. OLSEN, WAS injured on the New-Jersey Railroad, between Newark and Jersey City, on the 27th day of July last, about 6 o'clock P. M., of which injuries he died. Any person that may have been upon the train, that will give me information as to the cause or manner of his injury, will confer a great favor upon me. I reside in Boston, but am now stopping in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, in what manner my husband was injured. Any word left at at the office of Nathaniel C. Slaight, Counselor-at-Law, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., will reach me. AMANDA OLSEN.

INFORMATION WANTED OF KATE DOYLE, now Mrs. McCABE, by her sister, MARIA DOYLE, residing in 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in a white cottage house.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXQUISITE READING.

THE LIBRARY OF LOVE in three most pocket volumes, with fine steel engravings. I. Ovid's Art of Love, and Amorous Works entire. II. Basia, the Kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons. III. Dryden's Fables from Boccacio and Chaucer, 50 cents each.

BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON; Or, Ten Days' Entertainment, 12mo, with 18 steel engravings, $1.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS. In two large 12mo. volumes. A new and full translation, $2 50. All these most enchanting works are *without omissions or alterations*. Mailed, postage free, on receipt of price.

CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

## INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER $1,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID, $550,000.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. Wetmple, Secretary.
J. L. Halsey, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. Stebbins, Actuary.
Abram DuBois, M. D., Medical Examiner.

## LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 16th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.

Chicago, Aug. 30, 1861.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, IN CANAL-st., a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by calling on EDWARD O'NEIL, No. 131 Varick-st., after 7 o'clock P. M., and paying for this advertisement.

## FARMS.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—ON THE LINE of the Harlem Railroad, a farm of 40 acres, admirably adapted for fruit, and now plentifully stocked with every kind and the choicest varieties. Buildings mostly new and abundant. Running water at the door. Good neighborhood and healthy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY lots or a small house, one or more of those superior four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, south side of 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House 20x53; lot, half of the block; very superior. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. JOHN C. SARES.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

## DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

## MILLINERY.

MESDAMES MATHILDE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO B. LENZ,
No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.,
Will open their latest importations of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery on TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

A GENTLEMAN—IN A NEIGHBORING CITY is desirous of passing his leisure time with readings in German, French and Italian, in company with an agreeable and intelligent young lady or widow of similar tastes. Address Box No. 3,280 Boston Post-office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT"

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

*As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families*, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] this City and adjacent Counties, are respectfully invited by the Committee to attend the Camp Meeting field at Manneth, L. I., and will meet on SUNDAY next, 29th inst., at the foot of Grand-st., E. R., at 10 o'clock A. M., N. B.—Ferriage, car fare and refreshments free.

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABB'M DALLY, Colonel.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Bishop Clowson Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Jas. Tucker, of the New-Jersey Conference, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. Chas. F. Harris, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Duffield-st., Brooklyn, having made a unanimous call on Rev. J. Addison Crawford, of Utica, Ohio, he expects to enter at once upon the discharge of his duties as pastor of said church. Services every SABBATH at the usual hours, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers.

THE FIVE POINTS GOSPEL UNION MISSION.—No. 42 Baxter-st.—Services on Paradise-park, near Baxter-st., TO-MORROW, at 1 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Evangelical Alliance. "Come, ye sinners, poor and needy"—homeless, friendless, neglected, ones, come ye. At 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Hall No. 43, as usual.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—WILL THOSE prayers be heard? The Messenger of God will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, giving the reasons why God will not hear the prayers of this Nation. Seats are free, and strangers welcome.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This church will be again opened for Divine service TO-MORROW, 29th inst. Preaching in the MORNING, by Rev. Dr. Carlton, at 10½ o'clock; by Rev. C. D. Foss, at 3½; and by Rev. P. De Hass, at 7½ P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. McC. Holmes, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Penny will address the Sabbath School in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Boys' meetings will be inaugurated Thursday, Oct. 3.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH—21st-st., near 6th-av. Prof. Mattison will preach, as usual, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Future of our Country, as Foreshadowed by History and Revelation.* Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

NEW BROADWAY HALL—CORNER OF 47th-st. Rev. L. H. Van Doren commences preaching on SABBATH, 29th, at 3½ P. M., and is expected to preach every Sabbath. On THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock of each week, is a Union meeting after the form of the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting. All welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The regular quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

"SAUL, THE POLITICAL GENERAL," will be the subject of the fourth discourse of the series on the *Military Heroes of the Bible*, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

"THE BROAD CHURCH."—REV. HENRY Blanchard will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—There will be preaching regularly every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the chapel. The public are admitted to the services. The Rev. Dr. Tyng will preach on SABBATH, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—*If Religion is not to save us from Hell hereafter, of What Use is It?* will be considered by Rev. Moses Ballou, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, OF NEWARK, N. J., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Uban C. Brewer. Subject, Morning: *No Neutrality.* Evening—*Christianity and Conscience.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, 33d-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. M. E. Willing, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop Southgate will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Chauncy Shaffer; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. Chatterton; subject—*True Patriotism.* Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., former Pastor, and at 7½ P. M., by the present Pastor, Rev. F. Ralston Smith.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Chas. E. Glover. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Crooks. All are cordially invited.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Antioch Baptist Church, 7th-av., near 12th-st., at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Baptism after the evening sermon.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. W. H. Milburn, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Morning and Evening, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. HUBBARD WINSLOW WILL preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Mancius S. Hatton, at 7½ P. M.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York; 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT AND COMMODIOUS double two-story and attic house, situated in the upper part of Irvington, N. J. The ground comprises about 1¼ acres. Stages connect with Newark six times a day over a plank road. Price about $6,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,900; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

## TO LET.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—The three-story English basement brick house, No. 213 Clinton-av., five doors north of DeKalb-av., and one block east of Washington Park. The house is in fine condition, replete with modern improvements, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire of FISHER HOWE, No. 54 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, basement houses Nos. 295 and 297½ West 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, a very desirable situation, at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. J. CRAIG, No. 126 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and room 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR OR eighteen months, to an eligible tenant at a very moderate rent, the house No. 161 West 14th-st., at present occupied by the British Consul; house and lot extra width; garden in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 2 and 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 26th-st., to a small private family only; 12 rooms in perfect order, with the improvements. Apply to K. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, COMPLETEly furnished house, for the Winter, or longer, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Address Box No. 1,881 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

*Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.


Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL—PANORAMA AND LECTURE ON THE WAR.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The only occurrence of moment near Washington yesterday was the discovery of still another rebel battery on the Lower Potomac—this time at the mouth of the Occoquan Creek. The schooner *William Allen*, from this City, loaded with hay, was fired upon by it, some twelve shots in all. Two shells entered her deck load, and another struck her cabin, but fortunately did not explode. These shells were fired from a thirty-pound rifled cannon, supposed to be the Parrot gun captured at Bull Run.

The rebels, despairing of effecting anything on the Upper Potomac, where the impossibility of crossing into Maryland is sufficiently demonstrated, seem lately to have turned their attention more especially to the Lower Potomac, where they perhaps hope to be more fortunate in their operations. There is little doubt, from information recently received, that they now have a chain of strong batteries between Freestone Point and Aquia Creek, and perhaps extending still further along the river bank. These batteries—or most of them—are at present concealed by the woods skirting the river. Nothing was known of the one at Freestone Point until vessels passing were fired upon; but since its location has been discovered, it is found to be quite a formidable one, and now flaunts the rebel flag prominently. The number of rebel troops in the vicinity is not known, but it has been reliably ascertained that they are between Occoquan and Aquia Creek in considerable force—sufficient, indeed to warrant the supposition that they meditate an attempt to cross the river.

At the time of going to press with the first edition this morning, we have only brief dispatches from Missouri, and nothing whatever in regard to the movements of Gen. FREMONT. Col. BLAIR, it will be seen, has been released from arrest by Gen. FREMONT. In the note addressed to him announcing this action, Gen. FREMONT says he is induced to it in consequence of a telegram from Postmaster-General BLAIR, followed by a letter from the same source, asking the release for public reasons.

From Cairo, we learn of a skirmish at Lucas Bend, on the Mississippi River, between a cavalry company, commanded by Capt. STEWART, numbering 75, and a company of rebel cavalry. The latter were pursued into JEFF. THOMPSON'S camp, at Belmont, with the loss of four killed, five captured, and many more wounded. The remainder scattered into the woods. A report prevailed at Cairo that the rebels crossed the river below on Thursday night, but it proved to be untrue. JEFF. THOMPSON has now under his command about 2,000 men.

On account of the important changes and modifications made in the Army Regulations by recent acts of Congress, the old edition has become comparatively valueless; and Secretary CAMERON has found it necessary to issue an order in regard to the matter, commanding that only the revised edition, which has now been published, shall be used.

We occasionally hear of a privateer down the coast in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, notwithstanding the proximity of the National cruisers at Hatteras Inlet. The brig *Arabella*, Capt. LINDSLEY, which arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, reports that on the 20th inst., in lat. 33° 56', lon. 74° 56', she was chased by a schooner, with the English ensign set union down, but the A., by altering her course and squaring away before the wind, soon left her astern, upon finding which the schooner hauled her wind, took down the English flag, and boldly set the flag of the Confederate States. Capt. L. also states upon the following day, he saw the same schooner far astern, chasing a brig, but she did not succeed in overhauling her.

Another flag of truce is reported to have arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Norfolk, accompanying twenty-five ladies desirous of coming North. The steamer carrying the flag was stopped near Sewall's Point, and the passengers were taken off by one of four vessels, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH having very properly decided that no more flags of truce shall come near our fleet. There is nothing later from Hatteras Inlet or the other points of interest below.

Additional testimony was taken yesterday morning, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, in the case of JAMES LARKIN, charged with setting the steamboat *Cataline* on fire, on the 22d of last July, at Newport's News. Three witnesses were examined, each of whom had been told by the accused of the circumstances connected with the burning of the vessel. A statement concerning the case made by LARKIN at the time of his arrest to Fire Marshal BAKER, was also received and filed with the testimony. The investigation will be resumed this morning.

The adjourned meeting of the People's Union Committee on Organization, appointed by the Cooper Institute mass meeting, resulted in a split last evening. The Chairman, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, reported a list of names to form a Nominating Committee for all City and County officers, and amid much opposition and confusion declared that all resolutions and amendments were tabled, and the meeting adjourned. Subsequently, however, the dissatisfied members, including the prominent Republicans, called an indignation meeting, opposed to the decision arrived at, and adjourned subject to the call of the Chair—Hon. F. A. CONCKLING.

A dispatch from Rochester states that a bad break occurred yesterday in the old portion of the Erie Canal at Holley, Orleans County—the whole embankment being swept away, and the bottom of the Canal being also gone to a considerable depth. The heavy rain-storm which prevailed yesterday and last night, must have made the break still more serious, though measures were immediately taken to secure the resumption of navigation at as early a day as possible.

The Charter Convention met yesterday, but transacted no business of consequence. The Chairmen of the various Standing Committees reported progress. The Convention adjourned until Friday next, at 3 P. M.

The Stock Exchange was firmer and higher for Government Securities yesterday, and closed steady on other descriptions. Exchange fell to 107¼@108 on London, and £5.31½@5.30 on Paris, for Bankers' Bills, while Merchant Bills were done at 1@1¼ ₱ cent. below these figures.

Unusual activity was discernible in the market for Breadstuffs yesterday. Receipts were reported of 42,079 bbls. Flour, 259,777 bushels Wheat, and 374,834 bushels Corn; and sales (consisting largely of lot to arrive) of 50,050 bbls. Flour, 397,000 bushels Wheat, and 413,000 bushels Corn. Reducing the Flour to Wheat, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, the sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were equal to 1,065,900 bushels Grain. Prices of shipping brands of Flour advanced 10c. ₱ bbl., and Wheat-2c. ₱ bushel, while Corn was a shade dearer and rising. The principal purchasers were parties having French and English orders to fill. An extensive speculative movement was reported in Pepper. Groceries were in moderate request. Provisions were in fair demand. Cotton was dull and somewhat nominal. No very important changes occurred in other commodities.

### The East, The West, and the War.

In the desperate attempt of Western partisan papers to shield Gen. FREMONT from the responsibility of Lexington's fall and MULLIGAN'S surrender, they indulge in criminations of the Administration and insults to the Eastern States that are as unmerited as they are insubordinate and dangerous to the National safety. The Chicago *Tribune*, the most forward and flippant of these mischief-makers, has made public the following:

"The West will demand, not for the purpose of compelling her own sons to their duty, but for securing to the Army of the East the services of *cowardly or unpatriotic New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania*, that the work of drafting be at once begun. But in this heavy draft made upon us in the face of imminent danger, there is this consolation; with our brave boys in the van of McCLELLAN'S Army, there will be no more such pitiable exhibitions as we saw at Big Bethel and Bull's Run. They will teach your Fire Zouaves and such like cattle the art of war. But if for nothing else, let the East be subjected to draft for men *to carry our men's luggage and to serve as cooks in camp.*"

In a subsequent article the *Tribune* found a sufficient excuse for Gen. FREMONT'S failure to reinforce Col. MULLIGAN in the fact that the Administration had ordered six of FREMONT'S regiments to Washington on Saturday, which turned out to be the day *after* Col. MULLIGAN had been obliged to surrender. This demand on Gen. FREMONT for troops to go into service at Washington may have been needless. At all events, it appears that the Administration countermanded the order, in great part, and left the men to Gen. FREMONT. But it is too clear that this trifling incident had nothing to do in balking any effort that might have been made to relieve Col. MULLIGAN. There were more men put in motion to relieve that gallant man and his command than were sufficient for the purpose, if they had been rightly handled. And when the report of their surrender was fully confirmed, Gen. FREMONT at once took the field with an army, quite large enough, it is said, to capture the victorious rebel General and his strong army, even though they are now behind the intrenchments that defended MULLIGAN.

But we let all this pass for the present. We have to deal with the unjust implications of the *Tribune's* article just above quoted, to wit: that the West is doing more than its part, and the East less than its part, in the present severe trial that is on the country; and that the Administration is stripping the West of troops that are wanted at home, in order that it may defend Washington, as if Washington were all that is worth saving. The Cincinnati *Commercial* unites in the *Tribune's* insensate growl, and several other Western papers are thoughtlessly doing the same. The *Commercial* says:

"We would suggest to the Administration the expediency of enlarging the scope of observations made by the members of the Cabinet who are serving in a military capacity, so far as to have some influence in the direction of armies. It is about time that *New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania* were capable of protecting Washington. If we had out West now the Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana troops that have been sent to Washington, East Tennessee could be occupied without delay, and a splendid Union Army planted in the very heart of the rebel Confederacy. There is a *growing impatience West and Northwest* about the chronic helplessness of Washington."

Now, why should the West and Northwest think it a hardship to send troops to Washington? Because, they reply, their entire force is needed to meet the Confederate armies of the Southern Mississippi Valley, which are marching through Kentucky and Missouri upon them. They wish to be left single-handed to fight Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas. If they feel able in the West and Northwest to take care of all the rebel States south of them, do they not know that they must meet a large part of the armies of those States in front of Washington?

According to the best estimates we can get, Ohio and Michigan and the States west of them, have about 40,000 men on the Potomac, aiding in the defence of Washington. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, have about 59,000 troops in Virginia, and in Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Army assailing Washington, according to the best information we can obtain. Thus it appears there are 19,000 more men from the extreme southwest attacking Washington, than there are men from the entire West and Northwest, to oppose them. The State of Alabama has put in the field 24,000 men; Louisiana, 20,500; Mississippi, 18,000; Arkansas, 21,500; Texas, 21,000; Tennessee, 35,000. Here is a total of 140,000 men, of whom there are in Virginia of Alabama troops 20,000; Louisiana, 9,000; Texas, 6,000; Arkansas, 3,000; Tennessee, 15,000; Mississippi, 10,000—to which add Kentucky troops 1,000, and we have a total of 59,000 from the Southwestern rebel States, that our Western friends profess an entire willingness to meet and conquer. Where shall they meet them except in Virginia, where their advance is made?

Once more: The present war is requiring a formidable power on the sea as well as on the land. Every port of the Southern Confederacy is to be sealed up, and this is now nearly done; and the blockade is doing fearful work on the Confederate States, as every one knows. Not less than 400 vessels are afloat in the National service, carrying certainly not less than 25,000 marines and fighting men. This Naval force is all recruited from "cowardly or unpatriotic New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania."

But this is not all: It is believed generally now that money is needed to carry on war. Lately the Government wanted $150,000,000; and if we mistake not "cowardly and unpatriotic New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania" promptly advanced or pledged $50,000,000; and promised the rest as it should be needed! Do such acts as these weigh nothing in the minds of the captious partisans of the West? Is not money worth as much sometimes as men in getting ready for a campaign and waging war to success?

We are sorry to meet such paragraphs anywhere as we have quoted from the *Tribune* and the *Commercial*. If the Eastern States have not done their part in men, money, or marines, let the draft come. We must and will do our full share in saving the Republic. But insults and injustice will not promote the good cause either in the East or West. The country is one—the cause is one—and he is worse than an open enemy—he is a covert traitor who, in times like these, seeks to divide the country, by exciting jealousies.

### The Decline of Privateering.

The recent triumphs of rebel privateering are not such as answer the extravagant hopes and fears of three months ago. There were weeks, last Spring, each day of which had its tale of captures and confiscations, until certain journals of a statistical turn could enumerate and foot up losses to the extent of millions. New-Orleans was the head-quarters of the buccaneers. Up the Passes of the Mississippi Delta there was an apparently endless procession of prizes. The prizes, as soon as unladen, were converted into privateers, charged with men, muskets, cannon and cutlasses, and sent away to reap new harvests of maritime plunder. Piratical enterprise soon found the value of other points of departure and rendezvous. The bayous of East Florida, and the inland waters of Albemarle and Pamlico, were reported as swarming with privateers, who, defiant of embargo or pursuit, were enriching themselves at the expense of our commerce.

The effect of these things upon commercial nerves was serious indeed. Owners of shipping, frightened from the ocean, hastened to lay up their vessels, or to sell them to the Navy Department. Others sent them to sea, under extra insurance, heavily armed. All vessels bound for the West Indies and South America departed with the most formidable apprehensions of attack; and the California treasure ships, on both sides of the Isthmus, carried armaments worthy of a first-class frigate. It was supposed that the immense value of their freight,—doubly valuable in a new Republic where the color of gold was already nearly forgotten,—would make them the earliest objects of cupidity; that every adventurer would try his hand at them, and that single assaults failing, the attack of whole flotillas would be more successful. That Cape Horn would be doubled, and the Pacific infested, nobody doubted. And it was asked, if such success attended the earliest essays at privateering, what would be their profits and our pain when the system was generalized and methodized, and the seas absolutely swept by their mischievous bottoms?

We have now gone far enough to know the groundlessness of such excessive fears. Since the earliest operations of the pirates, at a time when three-fourths of the National Navy, owing to the cunning dispositions of Mr. TOUCEY, were at the ends of the earth, the prosperity of privateering has failed wholly to verify its initial promise. When they had the seas to themselves they drove a brisk business. The appearance of our Navy has ended it. They have never attacked the California steamers. They have not flaunted the rebel flag on the Pacific. They have interrupted none of the shipping on the great transatlantic highway. With the exception of two or three vessels, such as the *Savannah*, the *Jeff. Davis*, the *Sumter*, we know none of the sea-vagabonds even by name, and it is sufficient that we never get tidings from any foreign ports, of the calls of such craft for supplies, as we have had constant tidings of the *Sumter* and *Jeff. Davis* from the outset of their cruising. This circumstance is of itself sufficient to discredit the reports of affrighted mariners, who bring stories of pursuit by privateers, and of their presence on lines of frequent travel. The blockade is sufficiently vigilant to prevent their resort for provisions and water to the rebel ports; and the small craft, heavily manned, which the rebels are obliged to use in the business, must be under constant necessity of renewing their stores somewhere. This it would be impossible for them to do without coming under the notice of our Consular Agents, or being mentioned in shipping news; and as Consuls, correspondents and newspapers make no such reports, we may reasonably conclude that the numbers and activity of the pirate-cruisers has been absurdly exaggerated. Since the wreck of the *Jeff. Davis*, we have, in fact, no certainty of the existence of a rebel privateer, with the exception of the *Sumter*, which makes pretensions to the dignity of a man-of-war. And even the *Sumter*, hotly pursued by the avenger, has lost its character of a pursuer. Its business is no longer to capture defenceless merchantmen, thereby depleting its own forces; but to avoid capture at the hands of the *Powhatan*, or *Keystone*, by flight or fight, as circumstances may require.

Thus early in the war has the neck of privateering been broken. Occasional outrages may still occur; vessels, which have not yet attested their existence by flagrant delict, may still come to light; but there can be nothing hereafter to realize those melancholy forebodings which early Summer communicated to the merchant. One reason of the failure is the destitution of the right kind of vessels among the rebels. But every day adds also to the rigor of the blockade, and sends new cruisers in chase of the pirates. The Mississippi, the bayous of Florida, the sounds of North Carolina, no longer offer harbors of refuge. The coast line of Texas is closely watched. And since the European Governments, adhering to their neutrality, decline to open their colonial ports for the condemnation of prizes, the difficulties of the business go far to destroy all promise of profit. It will still be necessary to observe every precaution against the maritime thieves; but there is no longer occasion to desist from enterprise, or to indulge in inordinate fear, because of this arm of rebel hostility.

ARMS FOR KENTUCKY.—We learn that Col. J. T. BOYLE, of Kentucky, who is now in New-York procuring arms for his State, is succeeding well in his mission. He secured, yesterday, a most valuable lot of Enfield rifles, which will go forward to Gen. ANDERSON immediately.

Col. BOYLE, we are glad to hear, is promised a Brigadier-Generalship, and his success in obtaining arms will at once give him the regiments to compose his brigade. The Colonel is a native Kentuckian, chivalric and fearless to a fault—and no more vehement hater of treason ever led soldiers of the Union to the field. He will remain some days longer in the City, at the Astor House, where friends of the gallant State of Kentucky wishing to promote his objects may find him.

### Imminent Danger of Kansas.

Kansas is at this moment in most imminent danger of a second subjugation by the Pro-Slavery rebel-ruffians of Missouri and of the Southwest. Its fate may be said to hang upon the issue of the impending battle at Lexington, but a few miles from its eastern border. If we suffer another defeat there, Kansas falls. No wonder the settlers of that young and free, but thrice-desolated State, are preparing for defence with the energy of desperation, for the time is short. It is now known that it has all along been BEN MCCULLOCH'S scheme to subjugate Kansas first; *that* once accomplished, he and the Secessionists of Western Missouri would have allies on all sides, excepting only the Iowa border; and he could then make Kansas the base of operations against the loyal citizens of North Missouri. He would thus also divert the Kansas regiments and the other National troops in Missouri to a field where he could carry on his peculiar style of warfare with the greatest advantage to himself, and with the least damage and danger to the sacred soil of Secessiondom. Ever since the battle at Springfield, large bodies of the rebels, under RAINS and others, have been gathering and foraying along the Southeastern border of Kansas, from Fort Scott up as far as the Kansas River; and so serious have been the menaces against Leavenworth, and other river towns, that all citizens are now called out for military duty daily. Only yesterday, the telegraph reported that MCCULLOCH, with 15,000 men, was within a few miles of the Kansas line on the night of the 21st inst.; and although it is not likely that he will now make any serious demonstration against the State until after the impending fight at Lexington, the fact of his hovering so long, and with such large force, along the border, shows sufficiently what are his designs. It is highly probable, too, that, since the battle at Springfield, MCCULLOCH has made another visit to the Indian Nations in the Territory to the south of Kansas, and got them in readiness for an advance movement whenever he shall give the signal. A short time since, the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times* gave a list of companies of red men that had been raised in the various tribes by Capt. ALBERT PIKE and Gen. D. H. COOPER; and told us that the savages were thirsting to begin the work of butchery. The tribes there number 70,000 souls, and it is supposed can bring into the field eight or ten thousand warriors, who would form a most effective auxiliary in border warfare. Kansas has thus a savage enemy on her front and at her flank, and a howling desert in the rear.

There are but two available routes from the North into Kansas—that by steamboat up the Missouri River, and that by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. If the rebels maintain possession of Lexington, the river will of course be blockaded at that point; they can then repossess themselves of St. Joseph, which their thieving ragamuffins evacuated only a fortnight ago, to join PRICE at Lexington; and as the main body of the National forces under Major STURGIS has now left the town to take part in the operations at the latter point, they may perhaps be able by a bold stroke to repossess the western end of the railroad, and thus command Missouri to its northernmost boundary. Kansas will then be shut out from all aid, except by a tedious march round by way of Iowa. Long before succor could thus reach it, a few thousand border-ruffians might sack and burn every town in the State—as they have already sacked Humboldt—destroy the settlers' crops, and put the brave, but helpless, Free-State men to the knife. They have threatened, and now threaten, to do all this, and it can hardly be doubted that they would be only too glad of the opportunity to glut to the full their long pent-up vengeance against Kansas. Even in case of a reverse to their arms at Lexington, so near is Kansas to the scene of conflict that a detachment of a few thousand of MCCULLOCH'S Southwestern centaurs might, as they now threaten, make a sudden dash through the southern half of the State, and in a few days make it as desolate as Edom. The destruction of the crops, just garnered by the squatters, would literally render the country uninhabitable. The counties of Missouri contiguous to Kansas, too, are full of hostile secession border ruffians, and every victory, like the late one at Lexington, increases fourfold the rebel forces in the State.

Kansas is in no position to defend herself successfully in case of serious invasion by the rebels. The whole population of the State does not now probably exceed eighty thousand souls—diminished as it has been by famine and misfortunes, real and threatened; and that, too, is thinly scattered over an immense surface. The young State has raised four regiments for the war; but one of these—the Kansas Second, one of the very best bodies of fighting men in the country—was nearly hacked to pieces by the white and red savages at Springfield, and most of the remainder of the troops are now on active duty in Missouri. The Home Guards at Leavenworth, Atchison, and other places, would doubtless make a vigorous defence against assailants, and every squatter in the State, if furnished with weapons, would fight to the death rather than be subjugated by the old Pro-Slavery foemen. Fort Leavenworth, if properly manned—which we fear it is not—is impregnable by any force that could be brought against it by the rebels. Fort Riley is too far West to be of any avail in defence of the settlers, and Fort Scott is indefensible. Both Gen. JIM LANE and Col. MONTGOMERY are splendid tacticians in border warfare; but the former is with his command in Missouri, and the latter, now near Fort Scott, has only a small body of men with which to operate.

We earnestly trust that a decisive victory over the rebels at Lexington will speedily remove the fears of the people of Kansas, and transfer the seat of war to the States whence MCCULLOCH'S marauders have come. Kansas is in Gen. FREMONT'S military department, and it is to be hoped that his foresight has made provision for its defence, by shipping reinforcements over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad while it is yet in his hands. It would be fatal to something dearer than any man's reputation, if, even for an hour, this outpost of freedom should fall into the hands of the blood-thirsty ruffians of the Southwest.

### Republican Institutions Not a Failure.

*From the London Morning Herald.*

Republican institutions have been put on their trial, and have failed most egregiously in the sight of all the world. The fair bubble of democracy has burst before we have had time to observe its brilliant hues in the sunlight. It sailed aloft in triumph so long as the heavens were calm, and there was no wind to disturb it; but the first breath of popular tumult has dissolved the elements of the frail and gaudy fabric, and scattered them abroad to the four winds of heaven.

Where is the American Republic, which was held up before us of late as so worthy an example, according to the fashion of which our English polity was to be molded? The American Republic is no more. It is a thing of the past.

The obstinacy of the English Press in refusing to be enlightened, or its stupidity in not being able to comprehend American affairs, and the origin and nature of the war in which this country is involved, is not a little remarkable. It insists that Democratic institutions, Republican freedom, are on trial—that the question of man's capacity for self-government has been tested and found wanting—that, because a powerful and wicked rebellion has not been crushed in a day, that, therefore, the great American Republic has ceased to exist—has passed into history to be reckoned as a living entity no more. There is scarcely a throne in Europe that has not at some period been upheaved by revolution—scarcely a dynasty that has not, at some time, been driven from ancestral rule. England itself furnishes no exception. The war of the Roses, the revolution that made CROMWELL Protector, the subsequent conflicts that drove the STUARTS into perpetual exile, are the subjects of every schoolboy's studies. And yet they do not furnish, even to Englishmen, evidence of the instability of monarchical institutions. The Bourbons have been hunted from almost every throne on the continent, and their places supplied by new men, clothed in official purple; but no English writer has discovered in this fact that kingly rule is a fable. The simple truth is, that republicanism does not, any more than monarchical theories of government, restrain or obliterate the bad passions of men. Reckless ambition, impatience of governmental control, treason and rebellion against the State, constitute a species of wickedness that will crop out occasionally in all countries and under every form of government. That America should be exempt always from their disturbing influences, neither the history of mankind nor the nature of our institutions furnished any warrant for supposing.

But the great error of the English Press consists in charging the present rebellion to the account of Democratic institutions. The element of discord among us is not the Democratic principle, but its antipode—the remains of an ancient despotism, originating under English rule, and which has been like a cancerous humor in the blood of the body politic. There is not a free State in the Union that sympathizes with the rebellion—not one but is as loyal to the Constitution as the English people are to the throne. In these States the Democratic principle, unmixed and untainted by this leaven of despotism, forms the foundation upon which Republicanism is reared, and they are all true in their allegiance to the Union. The revolt finds adherents, and treason flourishes, only where Slavery, the utter and everlasting antagonism of the Democratic principle, exists; and these are intensified in exact proportion as Slavery is cherished as an institution. Thus South Carolina and Mississippi are the only States in which the number of slaves exceeds that of the free population, and one of these has furnished the Commander-in-Chief for the armies, and the other the President of the rebel Confederacy. This rebellion then, that would sever the Republic into two distinct nationalities, is not a sequence of Republican institutions, but of that despotism which underlies thrones, that wars against the Democratic principle everywhere and always. Should treason prove too strong for the Government, and rebellion ripen into successful revolution, the great theory of "Republican institutions" would still be unimpeached. True, it might fail in the Southern States; anarchy might and probably would prevail there for decades, throwing them into melancholy retrogression and decay—but that again would not be chargeable to the Democratic principle, but to the fact that the Southern States cling to a disease that is wasting them, cherishing an institution at war with the whole theory and structure of a Republican form of Government.

Though this war is not, nor can it be made, on the part of the loyal States, a war of emancipation, but for the maintenance of the Union in its integrity, and in defence of the Constitution, with all its sanctions, yet the fact is not the less patent that it had its origin in the struggles of Slavery to strengthen and perpetuate its power, and for the expansion of its area. It is not, therefore, the Democratic element warring against itself, but is, in essentials, between freedom and despotism in its meanest and worst form—between States where the Democratic principle is not a mere abstraction, but an active and living faith, and States wherein, as to one race at least, it is superseded by an absolutism as perfect as that which prevailed among the ancient empires of the East. In this war, should the wrong prevail, and treason triumph, a consummation which no intelligent American apprehends, the Democratic principle will survive. The "Great American Republic" will still be a power on the earth. There will still be twenty millions of free people, bound together by common interests, common sympathies—by the ties of kindred, and the still stronger bonds of a common love for the "Democratic institutions" which secure the liberties and protect the rights of all. They will have a country, even east of the Rocky Mountains, equal in fertility, richer in natural resources, and more than five times the area of France, the most powerful nation of Europe. They will have the best ocean harbors, the largest and best natural highways for commerce, the largest canals, stretching, by the aid of the great Lakes, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and eighteen thousand miles of railway overlaying the States, and binding them together by the facilities afforded for the transit of travel and of trade. Their Navy will remain; their industry, their commerce will remain; their energy, their enterprise, their energy will remain; and the "Great American Republic" will emerge from the storm that now assails it, to become greater, stronger, safer in its future progress, from the very war which is looked upon by so many English writers as the occasion and the instrumentality of its destruction.

### The Petition Relative to Dr. Russell.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I believe it was the main intention of the citizens who presented the petition calling attention to the slanderous misstatements of the correspondent of the London *Times*, in the letter dated Washington, Aug. 10, to protest against the apparent sanction of his conduct by the Government in the licensed grant to him by the Department at Washington to freely visit points, whence all other reporters were excluded. Foreigners naturally draw the conclusion from this that the Government vouches for the correctness of his statements. The rebel leaders have constantly fed their credulous followers with just such facts as stick out like plums in this remarkable English pudding:

"One does not know where to look for a solution of the difficulties which are springing up on all sides. Not the least of them is the dangerous socialist movement which I foretold some time ago among the working classes, where we may yet hear the terrible cry of the French Revolution reechoed by the millions whom the war has plunged into poverty. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia may well grow pale at the thought. These mass meetings which demand bread or work from the Government mean no good."

This is certainly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, besides slandering the Democratic working masses. ONE OF THE SIGNERS.

The signers of the petition in question might have found motives for the anxiety they manifest much nearer home. Several of our City newspapers,—the *Herald* and *News* especially, had a great deal more to say about these socialist demonstrations than the correspondent of the London *Times*,—but we heard of no "petition" for their expulsion from the country. It is something quite new, moreover, in the history of newspaper reporting to suppose that the Government "vouches for the correctness" of a reporter's statement, because it gives him an opportunity of seeing the incidents he describes.

FRAUDULENT RECRUITING.—Zeal in recruiting passes often the limits of honesty, and very frequently those of discretion. Of dishonest inducements to enlist, are misrepresentations of the immediate pay the private is to receive; of the bounty he is entitled to; of the land warrant that will be his after discharge. Advertisements and posters abound in engagements which the Government has not undertaken to fulfill, and the fulfillment of which would be a practical impossibility. Before the close of the war, it is probable that three-quarters of a million of soldiers will have seen service and become entitled, one as much as the other, to whatever bounties Congress might be disposed to bestow. If such bounties were to take the shape of money, they would call for the outlay of nearly a hundred millions of dollars; if they were to be given in land, they would require more than a hundred millions of acres. Such donations are simply impracticable. It is sufficient for the soldier to know that he is to be well paid, well clad, well sheltered, and cared for in case of sickness; that he will be enabled to make his pay available for the support of his dependents; that if disabled he will be provided for by a pension—a pension that will be paid to his family in case of death. When these, with the previous impulses of patriotism and love of adventure, cease to be sufficient inducements to volunteers, it will be time to resort to drafting.

Another and still more exceptionable mode of obtaining men is to offer commands to those who bring them; the grade to be determined by the number produced; he who musters twenty-five to be a Captain, the scale descending to the Corporal, who brings four. The result of such recruiting may be to insure a full complement of privates, but it also insures a full complement of officers wholly unqualified for command, otherwise than by facility in those tricks of suasion and misrepresentation—in plain terms, of lying—which we have referred to. A regiment built up in this way will do infinite discredit to the service, and should be rejected by the State military authorities.

ARREST OF JAMES B. CLAY.—When the Unionists of Kentucky arrested JAMES B. CLAY, they took a traitor worth having. He was on his way, when caught, to join ZOLLICOFFER'S marauding bands of Confederates in Southeast Kentucky. He will soon grace the select party that look through prison-gates at Fort Lafayette.

JAMES B. CLAY is the owner of Ashland. His treacherous tread profanes the soil that HENRY CLAY'S patriotism hallowed. Would it not be a fit deed to confiscate that honored spot and dedicate it to the American people, as at once a monument of the nation's love for the sire and scorn for the son?

RELEASED.—We understand that GEORGE A. HUBBELL, who was six days since committed to Fort Lafayette, has been released by order of the Secretary of State.

### Destructive Break in the Canal.

THE EMBANKMENT AT HOLLEY SWEPT AWAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 27.

A destructive break occurred this forenoon in the high embankment of the old portion of the Erie Canal at Holley, Orleans County. The whole embankment was swept away. The bottom of the Canal is also gone out to the depth of eighty feet. Dams will be constructed at the junctions of the old Canal, which will probably take two or three days. Navigation can then be resumed. It is feared that the track of the Niagara Falls Railroad is damaged and a grist mill destroyed.

### Arrival of the Steamer Congress.

HIGHLANDS, Friday, Sept. 27.

The Belgian steamer *Congress* is in the offing being towed up to the City.

### Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Wm. Norris, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. G. Steele, of New-Jersey; H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Dr. Norton and lady, of Cincinnati; A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; R. Camden, of Liverpool; A. C. Mudge, Capt. Kennedy and B. L. Merrill, of Boston; E. C. Drake, of San Francisco; C. Constable, of Albany; L. W. Coe, of Connecticut, and H. Owens and family, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of Massachusetts; Capt. A. Keitte, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Bixby, of Washington; Geo. Harding, of Philadelphia, and F. C. Treadwell, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Waldo Maynard, of Boston; Capt. Jerome, of the United States Army; Joseph Price and lady, of Salem; E. A. Hammond, of Boston; John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie; Mr. Mercer, of New-York; Jas. Hoy, of Baltimore; C. W. Sproule, of Pennsylvania; Chas. H. Powers, of Philadelphia; and J. C. Brown, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. D. Roman and family, of Maryland; Col. E. Backus, of the United States Army, and lady; Maj. W. H. Dike, of Minnesota; George A. Baker, of Detroit; John Andrews, of the United States Army; Col. J. M. Livingston, of Utah; C. Ladd, of Illinois; Wm. Stone, of Louisville; W. B. Clark, of Michigan; and Major R. Allen, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. O. C. Darley, of Delaware; T. C. Eldridge, of Springfield; F. R. Starr, of Philadelphia; and E. V. Venier, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

## VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

### The North Carolinians Sick of Secession—No Union Lodges—The Death of Ex-Senator Mangum—His Public Services, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

I learn that a distinguished gentleman in North Carolina has conveyed a verbal message to a friend in this city, to the effect that the great body of the people in the western half of the State, after having had six months' experience of secession, are more than ever attached to the Union. Prior to the experiment, there was some difference of opinion; but now there is none, except in two or three of the counties bordering on South Carolina, where the heresy has been nourished for thirty years past by certain politicians of the Calhoun stamp. The gentleman referred to, however, thinks that the North Carolina Unionists can be of no use to the Government until a communication with them is opened through East Tennessee. He said nothing of "Union Lodges," and elections to Congress, and all that has been asserted to that effect may be set down to the score of sheer imposture. I learn from a gentleman who left Newbern on the 24th of July, that he heard not a word of the pretended election of Congressmen, although he is himself a friend of the Union, and to the last voted against secession. There is a great deal of Union feeling in the eastern section of the State, he informed me, but it is suppressed and silent, and there was not a ripple of opposition to the prevalent tide of secession. North Carolina, though not prone to the rebellion, is between the upper and nether mill-stone—between Virginia, where the rebel Army is, and the States which generated the revolt. For a remarkably peaceful agricultural population, which contained little of the elements of active deviltry in which the Southwest abounds, and as little of the aristocratic arrogance which give law to Virginia and South Carolina, there seemed no alternative but submission. The people of the latter were dragooned into rebellion, and will be glad to be delivered from it; but they lack the daring to deliver themselves.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Raleigh, North Carolina, under date of Aug. 3, twelve days after the battle of Bull Run, mentions what he had before heard through other sources, that DUNCAN MCRAE, a distinguished politician of that State, was killed in that fight. I learn from the Newbern gentleman, already referred to, that this is a mistake. Mr. MCRAE was not at Bull Run, although he is the commander of a regiment. My friend traveled with him in the cars since the battle. Mr. MCR. is a very distinguished man in North Carolina, and his death would have made a great sensation. It is singular, therefore, that an intelligent writer from the seat of Government in North Carolina should have made such a blunder twelve days after the battle, with the railroads and telegraphs all at his command, and when the locality of Col. MCRAE and his regiment, within the boundaries of the State, were matters of public notoriety.

While referring to the affairs of my native State, I beg to pay a passing tribute to the memory of one of nature's noblemen. It is reported among the latest items of news which have come to us from the South, that ex-Senator MANGUM expired at his residence, in Orange County, on the 14th inst. He had for two years or more suffered from paralysis, and had been able to walk and speak with difficulty, but it had been thought by his physician that he might live for years in comparative comfort and freedom from pain. In the general sweep of the current of rebellion, however, his only son, the stay of his old age, and the last hope of his house—WILLIE P. Jr.,—just of age, was carried along with it, and joining the Army, was killed or mortally wounded at the battle of Bull Run. This blow seems to have been too much for the shattered frame of the venerable father, and he, too, has become the victim of the rebellion. He leaves three daughters. An intimate knowledge of Judge MANGUM, and a sense of obligation to him for many favors, constrains me to say that a more generous friend I have never known. His faults were conspicuous, and were often a shining mark for ill-natured criticism; while his brilliant faculties of mind, his extensive observation of men, his wit and eloquence, accompanied as they were by an imposing presence, cordial and genial manners, and almost unrivaled conversational powers, rendered him a universal favorite. But the uncalculating goodness and womanly tenderness of his heart were only known to those who needed his benefactions. He could no more shut his ears to a tale of distress, than a miser could open his purse at such a call; and in fact, the thing was simply impossible.

He fell short, doubtless, in many observances of religion; but to the command, "Give to them that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away," his whole life conformed; not because it was written upon tables of stone or rolls of parchment ages ago, but because it was engraved by the finger of God upon his own heart. He was good for the sake of goodness, and compassionate because he could not be otherwise, without committing violence upon the best and holiest part of himself. Such was Judge MANGUM, of North Carolina. Would to Heaven that he could have ended his days amid fairer prospects for his country, and with shadows less gloomy darkening about his own household.

A nephew of Judge MANGUM, who, like the son, takes the full name of the late Senator, was appointed by the present Administration as Consul to Ningpo, in China, through the influence of the Secretary of State. The gentleman here referred to was for a time confounded by the public with the son who was killed at Bull Run, but the former was at that date far on his way to his consulate, and is, by the way, as firm a friend of the Union as ANDREW JOHNSON or JOSEPH HOLT. He is not only in favor of the Union, but when few Southern men had spoken on the subject, he was the unqualified advocate of the war. No American in foreign lands will be more saddened by the news of the disaster at Bull Run, or more cheered and consoled by the capture of Hatteras, than WILLIE P. MANGUM, Jr., the Consul at Ningpo.

### The Kentuckians and the Right Rev. Gen. Polk—Interference of Europe in Mexico—The Misfortunes in Missouri, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.

The Kentuckians will be quickened to the defence of their native soil by a consideration of peculiar force to men of punctilious honor. It is bad enough to be overrun by an invading enemy, led on by a General of renown; but to be conquered and exiled, confiscated and hanged by an Army commanded by a Bishop, will be an everlasting disgrace. It is as if the rebels despised the loyal men of that State, and in order to evince their contempt, sent against them an effeminate Churchman in his sacred robes. The manly spirit of Kentucky will be roused to herculean efforts by this attempt of the rebels to depreciate and belittle them; because nothing could so completely overwhelm them with disgrace as its success. The Right Reverend Gen. POLK graduated at West Point about thirty-five years ago, and left the Army for the Church within about six months of his graduation; and for more than a third of a century he has been studiously engaged in unlearning the lessons of war which were instilled into his youthful mind. He must have been the shallowest of theological students if in the labors of a lifetime he has not completely buried in unfathomable depths, his rudimentary training to arms, under the impenetrable mass of his divinity learning. His "theologic knocks" may have been hard ones, and he may have beat the "drum ecclesiastic" with success, but it is difficult to believe that his training has qualified him for the rough encounters of the battle-field with brave Kentuckians. Rome, in its decline, suffered the shame of being conquered by a eunuch, but Kentucky has not so deteriorated in the vigor of its population as to incur a similar disgrace at the hands of a priest.

The interference of the European Powers in the affairs of Mexico is by no means complimentary to the United States, and it may be taken as a tangible illustration of the appreciation in which we are now held by the world. Foreigners evidently regard the power of this country as permanently broken, in consequence of the Southern rebellion, and they begin accordingly to take liberties on this side of the Atlantic, which they would not have ventured on if a cordial union subsisted among the States. But if the interference with Mexico is uncomplimentary to us, it is to the slaveholding Confederates the hand-writing on the wall, which, plainly foreshadows the career of humiliations to which they would be compelled to submit if they were permitted to establish their independence. We are not informed how far England, France and Spain propose to intermeddle with Mexican affairs, but interference of any sort implies a claim of superiority, and a right to dictate to the Government of that distracted country. There can be no doubt that the same claim of supervision would be set up in regard to a slaveholding Confederacy, and if interference should be carried no further, it would at any rate put an effectual bar to the further extension of Slavery, and, of course, to the Slave-trade. The perpetual renunciation of this traffic by the Confederacy, and an explicit agreement to cooperate in the efforts of England and France to suppress it, are among the conditions precedent to a recognition of the Southern Republic, and it is highly probable that a provision for the ultimate extinction of Slavery would be insisted upon. The European Powers would be compelled by public opinion at home to demand these conditions, in order to justify them in ushering a slaveholding Republic into the family of nations. The rebel leaders told their deluded followers that secession was necessary in order to secure the right of Slavery extension; that unless they could acquire Cuba and Mexico, there would soon cease to be a market for slaves, and the institution must come to an end. It must now be apparent to the dullest slaveholder that these promises of more territory for Slavery were fatal delusions. Whatever else may happen, whether it be peace or war, submission to the General Government, or Southern independence, it is at any rate settled that the blight of Slavery can be extended no further. The foul blot will be allowed to spread no further; and if there is not sufficient area within the present limits of the South to perpetuate the evil, it must die, sooner or later, like a rat under an exhausted Receiver.

When LYON and his noble band were victimized by the dilatoriness or the criminality of those who should have reinforced him, I raised the question, why is it, that with three or four times as many men, and ten times as much wealth as the rebels, they always outnumber us on every battle-field? Your neighbor of the *Tribune* then criticised my presumptuous spirit, and deprecated such freedom of remark upon the management of public affairs as of evil tendency. But, to my surprise and gratification, the *Tribune* has come back to its old independent tone, and demands to know how we are always outnumbered by an enemy of greatly inferior strength. That journal puts its interrogatories in almost the language used by me in reference to the Springfield or Will's Creek disaster; and I cannot doubt that if it had been as bold then as it is now in demanding investigation into the management of the Western Department, the country would have been spared the recent mortifying defeat at Lexington. The idea that administrative abuses will cure themselves if let alone, and that public functionaries will be wise and prudent, honest and faithful, if they are not watched too closely by the public and the Press, is an absurdity in itself, and the case in hand furnishes an illustration, the force of which the *Tribune* cannot resist.

I own to a strong partiality for FREMONT, and am loath to give him up, but the facts before the public present him in anything but a favorable light; and he should be furnished the opportunity to vindicate himself before a Court-martial.

OBSERVER.

### Wallack's Theatre.

Many years ago, when actors were a more shabby class than they are now, and the stage was regarded as the most convenient and best lighted path to perdition, there existed in this metropolis a theatre yclept the Park. Being the only place of amusement of any consequence, it speedily became popular. Artists who came to this country waited upon the manager with fear and trembling. They crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee to his awful garrulity. They listened to his little shibboleth of art and rejoiced. It was well for them that they did, for the Park, like an æsthetical boa-constrictor, crushed what it did not swallow. To make money it was necessary to play at the Park; to know anything of acting it was necessary to have graduated from that Temple of the Muses. Critics of easy virtue wrote tremendous disquisitions on the affinity of all that was truly great with all that was done at the Park, and actors at the Park, breathing the salubrious atmosphere of Mount Parnassus, looked down, like gods, upon common people. About this time there arrived in this country a gentleman whom we now call the "veteran manager." He was in the prime of life; gifted with rare talents as an artist, and still rarer faculties as a manager. For some reason he did not "see" the Park. Doubtless he was told, as we are even now told, that it was the best place of amusement in the world. Some eminent tragedian, smelling strongly of tobacco, undoubtedly recommended him with exuberant generosity to try the provinces. But shutting his eyes alike to perfection and disinterestedness, this new-comer resolved to open a theatre of his own. You may imagine if you like the jokes of the low comedy man, the lofty scorn of the leading tragedian, the sarcastic considerateness of the manager, and the beery doubts of the critics, when the news became known in the purlieus of the Park Theatre. If, in our day, the Governor of Coney Island were to send a missive to the Mayor of New-York, warning him to remove the women and children, because it was his intention to bombard the City within twenty-four hours, the surprise could not be greater. But the public, which looks to facts, accepted the thing with favor. Mr. WALLACK opened his theatre, and from that day to this has been quietly accepted as the best manager we have ever had. The rosy fiction that nothing could surpass the glories of the Park, has vanished into that very thin air which old and superseded actors are apt to use when they "blow" about their former triumphs.

Just now, when the tendency of management is to drag down theatrical performances to the lowest level of sensuous glitter and senseless gabble, it is something to see Mr. WALLACK stepping forth on a new stage to enter upon a new career. It means at least that there will be one honest and authoritative voice raised in the cause of art. We do not fear that it will be unheeded. The public must weary of the trash that other establishments present, and turn to Mr. WALLACK for what is pleasant and profitable. He who takes care of the beautiful invariably finds that the useful (such, for instance, as money, newspaper puffs and glory) will take care of themselves. A German gentleman named GOETHE, who knew a thing or two, discovered this long ago.

The new comedy with which Mr. WALLACK inaugurated his season of healthful mimicry and wholesome illusion, is from the pen of the inexhaustible TOM TAYLOR. In London it was called "The Duke in Difficulties"—a title which was suggestive of the plot. Here it is called "The New President," which, from the confusion of idea it is apt to produce, does not strike us as an improvement. There are many characters in the piece, and much dialogue—a little too much, perhaps. The story is slight enough. A Duke of a small German State having been deserted by his Court and ministers at a moment when he most needed their presence for the purpose of impressing a powerful visitor with a sense of his importance, hands over the portfolios of office to a company of actors and actresses, who immediately assume the responsibilities of their station, and mingle with distinguished visitors and profound diplomats with all the unrestrained freedom of the footlights. There is little more in the plot to be recorded; the dramatist's opportunity being in the distribution of the dialogue, and the neat repartee which it occasions. The histrions are charmed with the nobles, and the nobles with the histrions. Neither has seen precisely the same sort of thing before. The ease and abandon of the ladies breaks like Spring sunshine through the frigid reserve of the dignitaries, and the magnate for whom the festive occasion has been prepared, expresses himself charmed with a Court so singularly unconventional. There is of course a strong undercurrent of intrigue, and floating on its surface a pleasant little episode about a young girl and her mother, who turn out in the end to be related to the Duke.

Mr. TAYLOR is seldom wordy, but he is frequently exhaustive. Knowing the value of a good theme, he is apt to make the most of it. Diplomacy has always been one of his hobbies. Like BULWER, he has a genius for the *pros* and *cons* of statesmanship. In this play he is exposed to peculiar temptation. On the one hand, he has a group of characters who act by precedent, and speak with the voice of VATTEL; on the other, a number of quick, lively people, who trust to a ready mother-wit to rescue them from the exposure which a knowledge of their imposition would bring about. An intellectual fencing-match could be conducted with smaller weapons than these. Mr. TAYLOR lunges and parries with rare skill, but he is somewhat lengthy, and proud of his dexterity. The first act, in particular, is too long, and must evidently be cut. On the first night the performance was not over until 12 o'clock, and this without any unusual delay between the acts. In a literary point of view the play is one of Mr. TAYLOR's best. It is written easily, and with great correctness and elegance of diction. Mr. WALLACK has placed it upon the stage with his usual care. The pic-nic scene in the second act is prettily devised, and effective.

The principal parts were played by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, (who had to make a little speech at the end of the entertainment,) Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss HENRIQUES, Mrs. VERNON, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. FLOYD and Mr. REYNOLDS. They were so well played that we are unwilling to do more than record these well-known and thoroughly-esteemed names. A company of such sterling excellence should not be spoiled with superfluous flattery.

The incidental music has been written by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, who has resumed the *baton* as orchestral conductor. An effective overture on popular airs, was received with great tumult by the audience, and subsequently an admirable musical panorama of Broadway, (similar to the one played by DOWORTH some years ago,) descriptive of the sounds one may hear on that thoroughfare, brought down the house with genuine applause. Mr. STOEPEL is one of the best informed musicians in this country, and as a composer is remarkable for the graceful elegance of his style. It is a gratification to know that so competent a conductor has been found for Mr. WALLACK'S fine band. We venture to say that the musical department of the establishment will not be the least of its attractions.

### Academy of Music.

Mr. HERMANN'S second programme of prestidigitation excels in interest and variety the one with which he made so favorable an impression on our public on the occasion of his *début*. The same remarkable facility of manipulation is noticeable in all that he does; the same astounding ease in making all sorts of things disappear. In the latter way a very beautiful trick was introduced for the first time. It was effected somewhat in this fashion: Mr. HERMANN walked among the audience and casually plucked from coat-collars three live canaries. These he placed in an ordinary bird-cage. Then producing a glass box, he transferred the birds to its depths. Here they hopped about until they were placed under the thin folds of a silk handkerchief, held in the hands of Mr. HERMANN. You could see the shape of the glass case distinctly. But presently shaking out the bandanna, the cage, together with the birds, disappeared. It is not easy to describe the effect which a feat of this kind produces on the spectator, but we may measure its excellence by the hearty applause which ensued. Mr. HERMANN'S sleight-of-hand is so very clean and unembarrassed that it places his performances on a totally different level to any that have ever been seen in this City. In the new programme which he has now brought before the public, he is seen to the most pleasant advantage. The tricks are not painful in their interest like the gun trick, but of a light and, in some instances, humorous character.

Mme. HERMANN was introduced to the audience on this occasion, and performed some truly astounding feats of second sight. The lady was placed on the stage and blindfolded. Her husband then proceeded among the audience and obtained from the willing a number of articles, which the lady proceeded to describe, although, of course, too far removed even for an uninterrupted range of vision. Subsequently, a number of persons were requested to *think* of cards, and in each instance the lady told the name of the card thought of, although the names had not been heard aloud. Mme. HERMANN'S performance is an additional feature in the programme offered by her husband.

There will be a grand Matinée, to-day, (commencing at 12½ o'clock,) for the benefit of our friends living in the country. Those who have not seen the great Prestidigitator should avail themselves of this opportunity.

VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. HORACE WATERS, of this City, with his "Sunday School Vocalists," has kindly volunteered to give one of his very proper, interesting, and profitable Sacred Concerts, to the Shepherd Rifles, at their head-quarters, Palace Garden, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, New-York, next Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock.

### New-Jersey.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL HORSEWHIPPED BY A WOMAN.—Ex-Alderman WILSON, of Hoboken, at present a Deputy United States Marshal, was the recipient of a horsewhipping early on Thursday evening at the hands of a woman, which at the time caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred. It appears that he was walking along Meadow-street, Hoboken, when he was suddenly confronted by Mrs. WM. LAVENDZ, residing near by, who commenced laying a horsewhip over Mr. WILSON'S shoulders with great vigor. WILSON finally gained possession of the whip, when the lady, in the presence of quite a gathering, resorted to another weapon—her tongue—by which means she relieved her mind at a rapid and violent rate. She especially invited Mr. WILSON to cause her arrest in order that she could "expose his villainy," as she said, "practiced under the cloak of religion." Mr. WILSON very obligingly granted the request, and Mrs. LAVENDZ gave $200 for her appearance at Court. The parties are said to be relatives, and the difficulty grew out of business matters in the family.

THE STABBING AFFRAY.—JOHN KANE, bar-tender, and one of the parties who was stabbed in an affray on Thursday night, is thought to be fatally wounded. Dr. HADDEN, City Physician, who attended the injured man, is of the opinion that the knife or instrument penetrated the left lung. It is alleged that the accused, HENRY, entered the place to collect a bill, when the proprietor, CORRIGAN, and KANE ejected him from the premises, and after getting outside, where the stabbing occurred, were assisted by a third person. HENRY denies having stabbed him.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—A man named JOSEPH SOMERVILLE was brought before Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with bigamy. The woman making the complaint has been separated from her husband the past 14 years, and could not swear to his identity. SOMERVILLE was accordingly discharged.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Fall Term of the Hudson County Court will commence on Tuesday next. The criminal calendar is much larger than at any Term for several years past.

CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, of the 3d, has the subjoined carefully compiled estimate of the population of that city, just completed.

STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whites | 26,350 |
| Slaves | 17,535 |
| Free persons | 3,766 |
| Total | 48,100 |

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—On Thursday morning a man called upon the Superintendent of Police, and handed him $50 in gold, inclosed in a note, of which the following is a copy: "I am willing to give you $100 to get me on the force; inclosed are $50; the balance will be forthcoming at the end of one month's service." While the Superintendent was perusing the document, the applicant stood before him, fully expecting an affirmative answer; but his surprise was great at being informed that business in that office was not transacted in such a manner, coupled with a notification that only twenty-four hours would be given him in which to leave the City. The individual's name was RICHARD CANOVAN, and he said that he had been a policeman in St. Louis five years. He was permitted to take his money away with him.

THE MUTINY AT WILLETT'S POINT—DEATH OF ANOTHER SOLDIER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Thursday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of LOUIS GERMANI, an Italian, 44 years of age, who died in consequence of a musket wound received on the 8th inst., at Willett's Point. The deceased was a member of Company B, New-York Rifles, Capt. CRASTO, and received the injury during the collision resulting from the attempt of his company, under the lead of their captain, to retire from the regiment—making the third victim of the occurrence. The ball broke three of GERMANI'S ribs and produced a rupture of the spleen, and the hemorrhage resulting therefrom caused death. The jury were unable to ascertain by whom the shot was fired.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CONGRESS.—The steamship *Congress*, from Antwerp Aug. 21, arrived yesterday, after one of the longest passages of the season. The cause of her detention was, that her engine became disabled at an early period of the voyage, compelling them to work their way to westward wholly by the aid of canvas. Being obliged to drag her disabled propeller, her progress was necessarily slow. The vessel, however, behaved admirably, and has brought her passengers and freight into port in good condition. She experienced much severe weather. Her passengers were landed last evening at Castle Garden.

ARREST OF FORTY-THREE DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—On Thursday night, Capt. BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, with twenty of his men, went to a dance-house in Fifty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, and arrested forty-three persons of both sexes, who were fighting and otherwise disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. The place had long been complained of as a nuisance by respectable people. The prisoners were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court for examination.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—At 12½ o'clock on Thursday night a fire occurred in a small wooden building located in Fifth-avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, occupied by GEORGE MATTHEWS, as a liquor store and dwelling. The place was entirely destroyed, as well as a building adjoining, owned and occupied by PETER MCDERMOTT, a butcher. The total loss is about $300. MATTHEWS was insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary in its origin.

SENT TO GERMANY FOR TRIAL.—CASPER HESS, arrested under the extradition treaty, for the murder of his child on the passage from Bremen to this port, having been found guilty, on an examination before a United States Commissioner, has been delivered over to the Bremen Consul, and will be taken back to Germany for trial. His wife, who was also arrested as an accomplice, will be sent back as a witness against her husband.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 524 Fifth-street, on the body of WM. COBB, a native of this City, aged 44 years. On Monday night the deceased fell down a flight of stairs at No. 199 Avenue C, and he lived in an insensible condition until midnight of Thursday. A verdict of death from injuries accidentally received was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of JOHN ROGERS, a fireman, who was run over by an engine while going to a fire on the night of the 4th of September. The injuries which he received resulted in his death. He was a native of Ireland, 25 years of age.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY PEOPLE'S UNION CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club was held at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, Thursday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN.

### Charter Convention.

NO REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—ALL MONEYS TO BE PAID BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT ONLY—SEATS OF MEMBERS ABSENT AT THE MEETING TO BE VACATED.

The Committees appointed at the last meeting reported progress, each Chairman announcing that their Committee would probably report on Monday. The Committee on Executive Departments added that they had issued circulars to the various Departments.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, with a preamble, stating that, whereas various Commissions are in the practice of drawing money and depositing the same to their own credit, resolved that it be referred to the Committee on the Financial Department, to report as to the propriety of having all bills paid directly from the Finance Department. Also, that the legislative duties of the City be vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistants—one Alderman to be allowed to each Ward, except the First, Second and Third Wards, which were to compose one Aldermanic District; the Assistant Aldermen to be elected from each Ward, except those above-named, where two assistants would be allowed, and in other Wards, where the population exceeded ——number of inhabitants, two should be allowed. Referred. A motion by Mr. BLUNT was adopted, declaring all seats of members absent for three consecutive meetings vacant at the next meeting, unless a reasonable and satisfactory excuse was presented. Mr. WHITE moved the appointment of a page to collect papers and documents from members, and to be generally useful. Laid on the table. Mr. ALLEN moved that a Special Committee on Printing inquire and report upon the expense of printing the proceedings in the *Transcript*, and also what other papers they should select as a medium of publication. Adopted, and Messrs. Allen, Sullwell, Purser and Chanler appointed such Committee. On motion of Mr. PURDY, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Commissioners be printed in document form, and presented to each member. Adopted. The Board adjourned until Friday, 3 P. M.

### The Louisville Journal.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Permit me to suggest to the citizens of New-York, who have the ability, a fitting opportunity for the exercise of patriotic benevolence.

The bold, manly and daring course of the Louisville *Journal*, has attracted universal attention and admiration at the North. Mr. PRENTICE has been in Kentucky the mainstay of the Union sentiment. I do not mean that other men have not been just as patriotic as he, but his position at the head of the leading journal in that State clothed him with a power which no other man possessed.

We may turn to any paper in the Union, search for the strongest, most powerful assaults upon the doctrine of secession and its advocates, and we shall find that the Louisville *Journal* is surpassed by none in the power of its argument and the vigor of its language. From the first, Mr. PRENTICE, though surrounded by traitors, though menaced with the destruction of his property—even of life—by reason of his loyalty to the Union, has boldly defied treason to do its work and proclaimed his readiness to be a martyr in his country's cause.

It cannot be doubted that the noble position this day occupied by Kentucky is due in great degree to the influence of Mr. PRENTICE, and those other patriots whose sentiments have been promulgated through the *Journal*.

The stand made by the *Journal* has cost it a large part of its patronage, and in the general prostration of business produced by civil war, its continued existence is threatened.

It is due to the cause of Union, that one of its strongest advocates shall be sustained. It is due to Mr. PRENTICE that his patriotic devotion to the public weal should not result in fatal pecuniary embarrassments. It is *present* aid which is needed.

Why will not every banking-house and every insurance company in the City unite in ordering each a copy of the *Daily Journal*? It is a good investment at any time, but will be especially useful during the progress of the war in the West.

Will you not, Mr. Editor, call attention to this subject? Let some individual who has leisure give it his special care. Let a subscription be circulated among all classes, and let Mr. PRENTICE understand that he is regarded, as he should be, as a public benefactor.

In the city of my own residence I have taken the subject in hand, and shall do what I can. What will New-York do for PRENTICE, the patriot? D.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1861.

Miss E. HOLLEY, daughter of Mr. OSCAR HOLLEY, of Fifth-street, in this City, who has been deaf from infancy, has had her hearing completely restored by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of St. Mark's-place.—*Ex Home Journal.*


[Advertisement.]

A grand rush has been made for PYLE'S O. K. Soap this week. Never before did a new article get into market in so short a time, which shows the ability of housekeepers to discriminate in favor of a good article. All who try it acknowledge its superiority. Sold by grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every man may be his own doctor if he carry with him a box of these famous pills.

The New-York State Fair,
Held at Watertown, Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1861,
AWARDED TO THE
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Three of the four awards made on sewing-machines, viz.:
BEST DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINE.
BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE.
BEST SAMPLE OF WORK ON SEWING-MACHINE.
Another evidence that we have the best Sewing-machine, for all kinds of work,
IN THE WORLD.
Send for a circular, which, with samples of work, will be sent to any part of the world, mail free. Address
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
No. 838 Broadway, New-York.

The Lock-stitch Sewing Machines just produced by GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway, are great improvements upon all Lock-stitch Machines heretofore in use. Manufacturers cannot afford to use any other than these improved machines, and none will who keep up with the times.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Gymnastics.—Classes are now forming for the season at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 8th-av.

Examine the Full Style of Gentlemen's Hats just issued by ESPENSCHEID. Price $3 50. They are admitted to be superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. The proprietor is constantly in attendance to dispense medicines and prescriptions of the purest qualities with the utmost care.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, INVIGORATING, PURIFYING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.


## MARRIED.

BAKER—HOBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 26, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. FREDERICK BAKER to Miss AMELIA F., only daughter of Thos. M. Hobbs, all of Brooklyn.

## DIED.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 27, HARRIET WESLEY BAILEY, daughter of David W. and Harriet L. Bailey, aged 18 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 51 East 26th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

SILLIMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 27, MINNIE, youngest child of Joseph and Electa J. Silliman, aged 1 year, 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 249 West 32d-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 29th inst.

COBB.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 26, WILLIAM COBB, eldest son of the late Ebenezer D. Cobb and Lucinda C. Cobb, aged 44 years.

His friends and relatives, and those of his brothers, Elisha M., Joseph L., John G., David H., James L. and George W. Cobb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Joseph L. Cobb, No. 524 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 26, WILLIS M. LAWRENCE, son of John N. and Jane E. Lawrence, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Funeral this day, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 302 Rivington-st., New-York.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 26, THOMAS J. STEVENS, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West 28th-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MACY.—On Fourth day, 25th inst., LYDIA, wife of Josiah Macy, aged 74 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 49 East 21st-st., at 12½ o'clock, on First Day, (Sunday,) the 29th inst.

OTTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 26, SARAH H., wife of Dr. Andrew Otterson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ROCKWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 26, BENJAMIN FENTON, son of Benjamin and Lavinia B. Rockwell, aged 14 years and 2 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 327 Henry-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at 3½ P. M.

DILLINGHAM.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 26, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM DILLINGHAM, Sr., aged 56 years, 7 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NOWILL.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 26, MARIA T. FROMENT, wife of Walter D. Nowill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Sept. 27, at his residence, DOMINICK LYNCH LAWRENCE, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 57 West 17th-st., on Monday, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MORRISON.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 27, at her residence, CAROLINE, widow of the late Mr. John Morrison, of the firm of Peddie & Morrison.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISK.—In Chaxy, Clinton County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, Mrs. CATHERINE FISK, widow of Solomon Fisk, in the 69th year of her age.

WHITNEY.—In South Orange, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 27, FREDERICK, youngest child of the late J. S. and Margaret Whitney, aged 20 months.

WOLFE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, after a lingering illness, Capt. WILLIAM WOLFE, in the 73d year of his age.

PORTER.—In Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 25, JAMES SOUTTER, son of Rev. Timothy H. and Agnes K. Porter, aged 15 months.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 511.—SEPT. 27, 1861.
16, 12, 54, 78, 39, 59, 5, 21, 32, 67, 22, 62, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 512.—SEPT. 27, 1861.
42, 24, 14, 38, 49, 9, 58, 39, 13, 27, 44, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.


### NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1861.

The new style of Government
POSTAGE STAMPS
is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of
SIX DAYS
from the date of this notice, after which Stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of Postage on Letters sent from this office.
WM. B. TAYLOR Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per the KANGAROO, will close at this office, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

## MILITARY.

### LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

### SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

This regiment has moved to the front, and is now on the right wing of the Army. Young men who wish to have a sight at the enemy, are invited to join at the Metropolitan House.
CAPT. D. MORRISON.

HEAD-QUARTERS EPIRUEL ZOUAVES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—IT IS ORDERED TO all the Zouaves detached on whatever duty it may be, in or out of the City, with or without leave of absence, to report to the head-quarters, No. 66 White-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Any disobedience to the present order would be considered a desertion, and would be severely punished according to the articles of War. By order of
Col. D'EPINUEL, Commandant.
FESTON, Captain Company E, Acting Adjutant-Major.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD—THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—Fifty young men wanted for the above Regiment, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing, and medical attendance. Pay from $13 to $21 per month. Apply immediately, to Lieut. J. MARA, No. 348 4th-av., near 28th-st., or at No. 14 Roosevelt-st., N. Y.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, WHO fully understand driving and taking care of four-horse teams. Apply at this office on Tuesday, Oct. 1, to R.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl of 16 to do chamberwork or assist in a kitchen; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 80 University-place, between 13th and 14th sts., first door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; good City references given; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is willing to do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 48th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children and do sewing; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 262 6th-av., in the dry-goods store, near 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and would take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Washington-square.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable steady young woman, with a reference of five years from her last place, desires a situation in the above capacity; will assist in washing; is neat in her person and obliging disposition; wages not so much an object as a good steady home. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house, or to City or country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamber work and waiting in a small family. She can be seen at her last place No. 295 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking, in all its branches; has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 97 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place. Also, a respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and plain sewer; has the best City reference; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A Scotch woman as cook, either public or private; she understands cooking and baking in all its branches; is a splendid meat and pastry cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is good as soups, game and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as first-class cook; she is fully acquainted with every branch of the service, and can give the most satisfactory references. Inquire at No. 159 West 22d-st., for two days. Can be seen at her present employers.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups, pastry and jellies; has lived in the best of families in City and country. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st, Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at Clinton-hall Employ Society, on Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman who has cooked in good families, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups of all styles; no objection to a laundress' situation; wages $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED cook, a situation in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first class cook; has the best of City reference, and can give good satisfaction with regard to capability and neatness. Call, for two days, at No. 232½ West 26th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 335 3d-av., in the book-store, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; makes excellent bread and pastry; lived three years in her last place; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 266 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a good plain cook, who will assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; most undoubted City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS ASSISTANT COOK, OR GENERAL Houseworker.—An English girl, lately from London, is anxious to procure a situation as above, is a good, plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; is very neat and tidy, active and industrious, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman. Apply at 383 10th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, steady, competent and industrious young woman, with good recommendations, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; has no objection to do general housework; wages very moderate in a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer, and a good family baker; would make herself useful; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 232 7th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, middle-aged American woman, with good reference, wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 228 8th-av., in the bakery, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; good baker of bread; good City reference. Call at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would take the charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 88 East 15th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wants a situation, together with a little girl nine years of age, to do general housework, or chamber-work and washing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's or widow's family. No objection to the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 15th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper by a respectable person, in a widower's family preferred. Call, or address Mrs. YORKTON, No. 28 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED, COMpetent woman wishes a situation; can do French finting, and understands her business in all its branches; lived with the best families in the City. Call at No. 241 West 28th-st.; good reference given; can be seen till suited; none but gentlemen's families need apply.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wants a situation in a private family; can do French finting and fine muslins in the neatest style; can do chamberwork if required; have the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 164 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.
### FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French finting; has lived in the best of private families, and has excellent reference. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a genteel young woman, as first-rate laundress; understands French finting; has three years' reference from last place, (City.) Apply, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with two years' references from her last lady, a situation as laundress; takes charge of a large wash, does up linens in style, and finting, or as cook, in City or country; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted by a competent person; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at or address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 141 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS seamstress by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 Amity-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as competent waitress in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge of the silver ware. Good City reference. Call at No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., over store.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 86 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

FREE OF CHARGE!!—FREE OF CHARGE.—Well recommended servants of all kinds, and at all prices, from $3 a month and upwards, can be procured free of any charge, at WEIR'S Office No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Particular attention paid to suiting private families, and your patronage is respectfully solicited.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.: neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

### MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has lived with some of the best families in Europe and in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages in the best manner; lived in his last two places for ten years; can show testimony from his boyhood; has no objection to town or country; can milk, if required. Address D. K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address Box No. 747 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady young man, (colored,) as coachman; perfectly understands the care of carriage, saddle, and trotting horses. Can be seen for two days, at Mr. WALTERS' harness store, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A colored man as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; experience of many years. Call at Mr. Coxhead's harness establishment, corner 29th-st. and Broadway, or Mr. Brewster's carriage factory, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; will wear livery; has the best reference; is intelligent, sober, honest and polite. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as Custom-House clerk in an importing house, by a young man who is familiar with all the duties of such a position; best City reference. Address FREDERICK, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL PERSONS.—AN AMERICAN MAN and his wife would like to obtain a situation; the man understands everything connected with a farm, and is an excellent gardener and coachman; the wife can cook, bake, wash and iron, and make butter first rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESpectable family, and who has received a good education, desires a place in a family as waiter; he has a perfect knowledge of the business, and served six years in his last place; has numerous City references, and has no objections to go into the country or on a voyage; he speaks both German and English. Address M. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Wanted, a situation by a person, lately from Wales, as a thorough vegetable gardener and nursery man; would go to any part of the country and produce for no much per cent.; understands farming thoroughly; will bring a good character for the first Summer's work in America. Apply at No. 20 Morris-st., or address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, two women in a private family; one a very good cook; must understand her business well; the other must be a good laundress. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the first door in 38th-st., corner 5th-av.

TO CUTTERS.—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER, who can influence trade, can make a favorable arrangement by addressing, with real name, BROWN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

## STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. JOCELYES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE BRANCH PORT. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M. | Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1P. M. | Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M. | Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M. |
| Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M. | Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M. |
| Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M. | Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M. |
| Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M. | Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M. |
| Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A.M. | Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P.M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M. |
| Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M. | Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M. |
| Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M. | Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M. |
| Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M. | Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M. |
| Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A.M. | Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7A.M |
| Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M. | Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A.M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P.M. | Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M. |
| Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M. | Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M. |
| Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M. | Sunday, Sept. 29, 2 P. M. |
| Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A.M. | Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M. |
| Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M. | |

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M. | Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M. | Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P.M. |
| Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M. |
| Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P.M. | Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M. |
| Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M. | Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A.M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M. | Thursday, Sep. 19, 7½ A.M. |
| Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M. | Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M. | Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M. | Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A.M. | Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 25, 11½ A.M. |
| Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P.M. |
| Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M. | Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M. |
| | Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M. |

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 3 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal book-stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. ROMDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. W. Phillips, D. D., | Horace Holden, |
| Jared Linsly, M. D., | Moses A. Hoppock, |
| Willard Parker, M. D., | Legrand Lockwood, |
| John Auchincloss, | George Opdyke, |
| Gurdon Burchard, | Daniel S. Schanck, |
| William Black, | John C. Tucker. |

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. S. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school,

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDing and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, DANBURY, Conn., for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1. For circulars apply at HALL & SONS' Music-store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHEUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 15 West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. S. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

COLLEGIATE, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
Washington-av., Brooklyn, north of Atlantic-av., west side,
By ISAAC F. BRAGG.
Number of students strictly limited to twenty-five.
Four boarders, not over 12 years, admitted.
Numerous references of the highest respectability in New-York and Brooklyn furnished to applicants.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

EDUCATIONAL ROOMS, NO. 335 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Open for parents seeking schools for their children; for trustees and others wanting teachers for any department, and for teachers wishing introductions to locate.

N. B.—A few vacancies for boarding pupils in a first-class City Seminary, with unusual facilities for Parisian French and music at very low rates. Apply at the National Teachers' Institute, or address

RICE & ANDREWS.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAM

# GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamship 2d Persia, from Liverpool.
December, 1856. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, No. 331, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case, No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 1 case, No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 266, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.
September, 1858. 1 case, No. 163, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.
December, 1857. 1 keg, No. 23, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.
October, 1857. 1 case, No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.
September, 1857. 1 case, No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.
May, 1857. 2 cases, Nos. 1,014, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.
June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.
September, 1858. Pgages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.
October, 1858. 1 case, No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 case, No. 2, marked J B L. By the Asia, from Havre.
October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. P. Kingsbury. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.
December, 1859. 1 case, No. 907, marked line over S in triangle. By the Bremen, from Hamburg.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.
August, 1859. 1 case, No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.
November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.
December, 1858. 5 cases, No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.
April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Boyd, from Monrovia.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.
December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.
December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Stuart.
May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.
June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 44½%, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.
June, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.
May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.
May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.
May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.
June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.
July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Trosic, from Singapore.
March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rockfight, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.
March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Flayer. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.
April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.
May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotte, from Liverpool.
May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.
June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.
May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.
June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Iler, from Buenos Ayres.
August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Resenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.
November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.
January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kaharoo, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.
April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 80, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.
April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.
April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1858, 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie from Hamburg.
April, 1859, 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Aragu, from Havre.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophe, is, from Leghorn.
April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.
April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparking Wave, from Liverpool.
April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.
May, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tyna Helena, from Amsterdam.
June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.
June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.
June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.
June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre.
August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.
August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.
September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.
September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.
September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simelle, from Smyrna.
October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.
March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.
Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.
October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.
October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.
October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.
November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Loisiauna, from Bremen.
December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C F. H. By the B. & Adams, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella from Aspinwall.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.
December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.
July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 223, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,894, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked R. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.
February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 600. By the P. Secor, from Liverpool.
March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475. marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.
March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.
February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.
March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.
February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.
August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.
July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.
December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.
January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.
February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.
February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.
March, 1858. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.
March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.
June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.
June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.
April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.
October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.
November, 1858. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.
November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen
November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.
December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.
January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.
January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 396, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.
January, 1860. 1 case. marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.
February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11. 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,
February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.
February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom. from Glasgow.
March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1860. 1 case, No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.
May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.
June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.
March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.
January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.
January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.
May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.
May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.
June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.
July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.
July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.
July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.
November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.
March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.
November, 1857. 10 ¼ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.,
April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Flintarch, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 24 ¼ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.
February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.
May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.
February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.
November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Reibanhouse, from Chicago.
October. 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.
October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.
November, 1857. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.
July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.
June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 23,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.
October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.
November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.
May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 8,947, marked P. McC. By the Tau from Rotterdam.
July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.
December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Reibanhouse, from Boston.
January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.
September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S N within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

# PRINTING MATERIALS.

## NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

# PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

*Mackinac Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.*

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¾ pounds.
500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
500 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 6-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering
25,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. satinets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 do. cotton maitre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS No. 2.

*Ready-made Clothing.*

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.).
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS No. 3.

*Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.*

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
35 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and that the last-thus bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading.

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

## NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, No. 39 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

500 barrels of beef.
500 barrels of pork.

To be packed in half barrels, and delivered within thirty days from the date of the acceptance of proposals.

The beef, pork, and barrels to be of the quality and description invariably required for the use of the Navy, (except that the iron hoops be dispensed with,) and be subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, or bidders, will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

# WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail.

A. DEMAREST, Engraver,
No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

# PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,500 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Back Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and affix a time after which a specified sum per day, the amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be governed in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the bulk amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

a10-eodtos30

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

*To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:*

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheim

## THE CITY UNION PARTY SPLIT.

**Excited Meeting of the People's Union Cooper Institute Committee—Wholesale Plan of Making Nominations Adopted—The Republicans Repudiate it—Almost a Row.**

The Committee appointed at the Cooper Institute People's Union mass meeting, to organize the People's Party movement in this City, held an adjourned meeting, last evening, at the Medical College, for the purpose of continuing their business. Tickets of admission were required, and a file of Policemen was present to exclude outsiders.

At 8 o'clock the Chairman, Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, called the meeting to order, and proceeded to make his report of the Committee selected by him to make nominations of Union candidates to be supported by the people at large at the coming City and County elections. After apologizing for any short-comings, which were unavoidable in the discharge of so onerous a duty, he called upon the Secretary to read the list, as follows:

| Ward. | Democrat. | Republican. | Union. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | J. Fitzpatrick, | Wm. Hartung, | W. K. Frost. |
| 2. | Wm. Buckley, | A. J. Williamson, | August Smith. |
| 3. | J. F. W. Mangles, | S. N. Lecompte, | Henry Andrews. |
| 4. | John Baulch. | G. Ramsburger, | H. F. Buck. |
| 5. | Geo. A. Barney, | Jos. H. Taylor, | John Hewitt. |
| 6. | Thos. Kevlin, | S. H. Crooks, | Andrew B. Beers. |
| 7. | J. A. Westervelt, | Charles Fox, | M. F. Hewitt. |
| 8. | G. Cohen, | Wm. Tucker, | J. C. Hamm. |
| 9. | Charles Hall, | James W. Booth, | Geo. B. Dean. |
| 10. | F. A. Leggitt, | Reuben C. Mills, | Robert Beatty. |
| 11. | Charles J. Bodge, | Hamilton Wade, | R. L. Larramore. |
| 12. | J. H. Tobias, | A. P. Ketcham, | Spencer Gregory. |
| 13. | Jas. H. Cook, | D. H. Glidersleeve, | Jas. P. Haight. |
| 14. | James Searry, | J. Comerford, | R. Lewis, Jr. |
| 15. | D. Henry Haight, | Wm. A. Butler, | E. L. Brown. |
| 16. | W. Hasenmeyer, | Walter Hachalin, | A. J. H. Duganne. |
| 17. | S. R. Whitney, | Thos. B. Stillman, | F. C. Wagner. |
| 18. | P. P. Marbury, | Hamilton Fish, | Chas. McNeill. |
| 19. | Wm. C. Conger, | S. S. Lockwood, | Chas. Smithson. |
| 20. | Wm. A. Childs, | S. Sterling, | A. T. Canfield. |
| 21. | Charles Prescott, | Isaac J. Oliver, | Morris Ketchum. |
| 22. | Wm. A. Darrow, | C. B. Coppin, | E. A. M. Bininger. |

Mr. H. HOWARD asked to have the Sixth Ward list read again, which was done.

A delegate moved, that as the object of the meeting had been accomplished, that they adjourn subject to the call of the Chair.

Another delegate, (Mr. FARR, of the Ninth Ward,) after several objections had been made to an immediate adjournment, moved to confine the nominations to be made to the County ticket, and not to allow the Committee named to make nominations for City officers. [Applause.]

EDGAR MCCAHILL agreed with that. From some of the names he had heard read he expected to see the old order of things back again. [Applause.]

A. J. H. DUGANNE desired to have the Committee named nominate a ticket that would be acceptable to the people. He wanted all respectable classes represented, and to have the nominations taken out of the hands of pot-house politicians. He hoped that the ticket would put a stop to stock-jobbing and put a stop to all interference with the spirit of the war. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Several delegates expressed their disapproval of the names read to represent their Wards.

A gentleman from the Fifth Ward (Mr. CRANE) objected to the name of GEO. A. BARNEY, who was put down to represent the Fifth Ward.

Mr. BARNEY endeavored vainly to be heard.

ISAAC J. OLIVER said they could not go into this sort of criticism. Mr. BARNEY had been one of the first gentlemen in the Democratic Party who had come out for the Union.

Mr. BARNEY asks to speak for himself. He regretted the necessity, but would state his position. He was the first man in the Common Council to offer resolutions complimentary to Major ANDERSON—[Applause]—and had initiated the movement to raise $1,500,000 for the benefit of the families of volunteers. [Applause.] He had interested himself against a ferocious newspaper now dead. [Applause.] He was a representative of Tammany, but a Union man as well. [Applause.] He had represented Tammany at Syracuse, and voted against the odious ninth resolution. [Great applause.] He was willing to trust the Convention to decide as to the motives of the attack on him. [Applause.]

Many delegates endeavored to be heard, but there were boisterous calls for the "question."

A delegate wanted to have the Convention first accept the Chairman's report.

Several members declared that the Chairman had power to make the Nominating Committee, and it was not necessary to indorse his action.

Mr. FARR argued that the Committee named ought to be confined in their action to the County officers alone. The people ought not to be deprived of all their rights.

A delegate thought the resolution was good, if it went far enough. He thought the Nominating Committee should be confined to county officers and no others. [Applause.]

Mr. FARR called for the reading of his resolution, and it was found to cover the ground.

Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE was opposed to the resolution of Mr. FARR. He wanted to see the wire-pullers defeated. Nobody could accuse him of a disposition to rob the people of their rights.

Another delegate offered a resolution providing for the selection by the Nominating Convention selected, of a Sub-Convention to nominate Assemblymen, and also providing for Senatorial Conventions to be chosen from the same body.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING said the plan proposed was not feasible. He was not going to pay any attention to the other Union Conventions. He found fault with the way in which this Committee had done its work, by excluding at the outset the most prominent Republicans. There were twenty-five of the leading Republicans of his Ward excluded peremptorily from the Nominating Convention named by the Chairman of this meeting. He was willing to indorse the names presented by the Chair to represent his Ward; but, he would say that but one of the gentlemen had before been known in the politics of the City. He believed it would be fatal to the movement to attempt to make nominations at wholesale as was proposed here. He approved of Mr. FARR's resolution limiting the power of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. DUGANNE expressed his willingness to confine the Nominating Convention named to the selection of candidates for County officers. He had no office to seek for himself or friends.

Mr. OLIVER could not see why Mr. CONKLING should object, when he did not object to the names proposed by the Chair. Would not the nominations to be made in Mr. CONKLING's district be likely to be better than any that could be made in the ordinary way? [Applause.]

Mr. CONKLING explained that it was simply an impossibility to make the Assembly nominations in the manner proposed.

EDGAR MCCAHILL made several efforts to be heard, but was repeatedly declared out of order. Amid much merriment, EDGAR sat down, saying, "Well, Sur, I'm always out of order."

ISAAC J. OLIVER, after a lengthy speech, moved that all the resolutions and substitutes lay upon the table. [Applause and confusion.]

The Chairman put the question, and the ayes were very plenty, and the noes very loud. The Chair summarily declared the motion of Mr. OLIVER carried, amid the utmost confusion.

Mr. OLIVER then moved that the Committee named be authorized to confer with other Union Committees, in order to secure, if possible, the presentation of but one ticket for City and County officers for the suffrages of the people.

Amid the wildest confusion the Chairman put the question, and declared it carried, and immediately put and declared carried, also, a motion to adjourn. The course of the Chair occasioned much dissatisfaction, which soon manifested itself in a movement to organize another meeting. Attempts to prevent this by putting out the lights were frustrated, and "all those dissatisfied with the decision of the meeting were requested to remain. Hon. F. A. CONKLING was chosen Chairman, and S. B. DUGANNE Secretary; and as the last lights were being put out the meeting of the discontented adjourned, subject to the call of the chair. The lights were subsequently relit, and an effort made to have the meeting of the discontented go on. Mr. CONKLING, however, advising delay, it was decided to adhere to the previous decision and meet at the call of the Chair. The members then separated, amid much confusion, apparently half declaring that they would not sustain the ticket to be nominated in such a wholesale way.

### PATRIOTISM IN WEST FARMS.

A public meeting of the Union Electors of the town of West Farms, Westchester County, who are in favor of supporting the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, irrespective of party, was held on the 23d inst., and was largely attended. S. M. PEASE, Esq., presided. Patriotic addresses were made—a Town Committee and County delegates chosen—strong and patriotic resolutions passed—and the meeting adjourned unanimously in favor of knowing no party but the one that was for upholding the Government as long as the war shall last.

### A UNION MEETING IN WHEELING, VA.

On Sept. 25 a large Union meeting was held in Wheeling, Va. Gov. PIERPONT urged the people to do their duty and said:

"Stay at home, count your money, and you'll all be gone to the devil in six months. [Applause.] If a fund can be raised the First Virginia Regiment will be full in three days. If that is not done the city does not deserve to be defended. And as to the Secessionists he didn't care what became of them. His own opinion was they ought not to be allowed to stay here. He did not say this in a mob spirit, but they have tried to break up this Government and destroy us, and now, in our hour of peril, how in the name of God, do they expect us to protect them. Talk about your *habeas corpus* and constitutional law. I am in favor of constitutional law as long as the rebellion can be put down by its observance, but whenever it becomes necessary to walk over constitutions to suppress this thing I am going to walk over them."

Senator CARLILE also made an eloquent address.

### FAST DAY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 27.

Fast day was observed here, yesterday, by a nearly total suspension of business, &c. The churches of all denominations were open, and generally were well attended.

### ARRIVAL OF THE MOHICAN AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 27.

The U. S. steamer *Mohican*, Commander GORDON, from St. Paul Loando, has arrived at this port. All well.

### THE CASE OF THE CATALINE.

TESTIMONY OF EX-COUNCILMAN VAN TINE, CHAUNCEY B. SLEEPER, MICHAEL D. LALOR AND FIRE MARSHAL BAKER—STATEMENT OF THE DEFENDANT.

The examination in the case of JAMES LARKIN, charged with having set fire to the steamer *Cataline*, in July last, while she was in the service of the Government at Fortress Monroe, was resumed yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Prior to calling a witness, the Court inquired of Mr. ARNOUX, who appeared for the defendant, why LARKIN had applied to a Justice of the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. ARNOUX replied that he had not been engaged in the case until then, but he understood the writ had been asked for by the prisoner's friends. He would see, however, that the application was withdrawn.

Justice QUACKENBUSH remarked that, in a legal sense, it was right that the application should have been made; but he considered it uncourteous towards him, as he had done all in his power to hasten the examination, and there certainly was no informality in the complaint.

*John Van Tine*, for the prosecution, was recalled and examined as follows—In conversation with me, Larkin stated that he intended, after this matter was settled, to negotiate for a boat to run on the same route; he accused the Captain of the *Cataline* of taking the Government stores for his personal benefit; this was said in Mr. Lalor's presence.

*Cross-examined*—I must have seen Larkin in my place in Dey-street at least twenty times in or during the month of August; sometimes he came alone, and sometimes with Lalor and other persons; he usually came in between ten and eleven o'clock, and appeared to be sober.

*Chauncey B. Sleper*, of No. 112 Broadway, being duly sworn, in behalf of the prosecution, deposed—I know Larkin, and have heard him speak of the burning of the *Cataline*; I met him and Mr. Lalor at the Astor House on the 15th of August last, I think; Mr. Lalor introduced me to Larkin, and, after we had conversed a few moments, Lalor asked us to drink; we went to a place in Chatham-street, and, remained there from one and a half to two hours; Larkin and Lalor conversed with me about steamboat affairs generally, and the matter of the *Cataline* was mentioned several times; Larkin said that he was engaged largely in steamboat operations, principally for other parties; he named Mr. Stetson, Messrs. Freeman & Co., and H. O. Freeman, as being the principal owners of the *Cataline*; he said, further, that he was employed by these gentlemen, and was their agent on board the *Cataline*; he also said that he was boarding at the Astor House; that Mr. Stetson was a very fine fellow; that his board amounted to $2 50 per day, and it was paid; that he could draw a check any time upon Freeman & Co., and they dare not refuse to cash it; that if he wanted any drink or refreshments in his room he had nothing to do but call for them; and that he disposed of the *Cataline* at Fortress Monroe; he further said that Mr. Stetson, M. M. Freeman & Co., and H. O. Freeman, knew all about it; that they dare not "go back" on him; that he was at that time receiving $150 per month, and that it would not do for them to refuse him anything; he also said that, shortly after Gen. Butler and his Staff left the steamer at Fortress Monroe the lights were put out on board, and he accomplished the thing so well that the vessel was all ablaze in a moment; he remarked that he knew how to fix those things, and that the owners had perfect confidence in him, and understood the whole matter; the latter portion of the conversation took place in Chatham-street; we then walked up Broadway a short distance, and Larkin said that he had two or three other steamboats in view which he was about to purchase or negotiate for; that he should take them up the Potomac, and he did not believe they would come back, as he should serve them as the *Cataline* was served; that he had burned the *Cataline*, and was going to make a good thing out of her; I believe Mr. Lalor asked him the question whether he would burn the other boats; Larkin said that he would "burn them to h—ll," and in that connection said that he would burn one the following week, and another the week after, and that burning one a week would not be a bad operation; he did not at that time say anything as to the manner of burning.

*Cross-examined.*—I am a lawyer, and board at No. 80 White-street; I first saw Larkin last Spring, and next about the 15th of August; I think it was the latter part of the week; I did not go with him but met him at the Astor House; I have known Lalor about three months intimately, and about three years by reputation; Lalor and Larkin were talking together when I went into the Astor House; I think Lalor had mentioned Larkin to me, and spoke of confessions which he had made relating to the burning of the *Cataline*; I am not certain, however, whether he mentioned this before or after, but my impression is that it was before the interview of the 15th; Lalor never proposed to me to be present during any conversation; Lalor has been employed in my office between two and three months; I have no other person in my office; this conversation occurred between 8½ and 11 o'clock in the evening; I think it occurred at the southwest corner of Chambers-and Chatham streets; while we were in that place I think Larkin drank two glasses of gin; I think Larkin spoke of the *Cataline* in the street, and soon after going into the saloon he commenced talking about her having been burned; I do not think he was strictly sober, but he was not intoxicated; I am certain that I drank but once; the most part of the conversation about the *Cataline* was held in the saloon, and the mode of accomplishing the burning was described there; Larkin volunteered the information, and I did not ask him any questions; I do not think he stated at any time the manner of burning the steamer; I do not know whether Larkin said to Lalor in my presence, at that, or any time thereafter, that turpentine was not a bad thing to use for such purposes; two or three evenings afterwards I met Larkin, and he reiterated these statements.

*Michael D. Lalor* was cross-examined for the defence. He deposed—I first met Mr. Larkin at Van Tine's saloon in Dey-street: he was introduced to me by Mr. Gaffin; the first time Larkin said anything to me about the burning of the *Cataline*, was on the 14th of August; I was introduced to him in the early part of the month; I had never seen him before; Larkin made the statement of the 14th of August to me at French's Hotel, about 11 o'clock P. M.; he appeared to be perfectly sober; I treated him to two glasses of liquor; no one was present at the conversation and he never repeated these statements to me in the presence of any one excepting Mr. Sleeper; I saw Larkin every day, and sometimes two or three times daily up to the time of his arrest; I met Larkin several times in Van Tine's saloon before the 14th of August; the morning after the conversation between Larkin and myself, I mentioned what he had said to Mr. Sleeper.

*Alfred E. Baker*, Fire Marshal, deposed—Larkin was arrested on the 7th of September, and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house; we went to the station-house in a stage, and Larkin sat beside me; he wished to know why he had been arrested, and I told him in relation to the steamboat *Cataline*; he said that he felt easy then, as he thought he might have been arrested upon some charge which he knew nothing about; while going along, he said that he would be able to give me some facts which would be of service; nothing further passed until after we arrived at the station-house; I then asked him if he would give me those facts which he alluded to in the stage; he replied that he would, and made the following statement, marked A, which was sent to Mr. Larkin, who admitted it to be true:

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

About two weeks, or thereabouts, before the fire, Capt. Phillips sold to a Capt. Webster, master of a brig then lying at Fortress Monroe, one or more hair mattresses, together with sheets, pillow-cases, and counterpanes and blankets to match, valued in the aggregate at $28 or $38; I was present when these things were delivered to Capt. Webster; they were taken on board the brig in a yawl-boat; the same evening our boat went alongside the brig and brought back some fresh beef and ice; I could not swear that these articles were in part payment for the mattresses, &c.; this circumstance of Capt. Phillips selling these articles belonging to the *Cataline* was made known to me, to the best of my belief, by letter to M. M. Freeman & Co.; I wrote to them also about the difficulty the Captain had with Gen. Butler; on the day the boat was burned—July 22—she went to Newport's News; I soon after turned into my berth, took off all my clothes, except my shirt and pantaloons and boots; Gen. Butler and family and some of his Staff were on board; I did not hear the boat landing at Fortress Monroe, but was awakened by an unusual noise; my berth was in the upper cabin, about two or three berths from the smoke-stack; I did not hear the cry of "Fire;" I got out of my berth and saw the flames coming through the panelwork around the smoke-stack or water chimney; there was steam issuing; the engineer stopped the boat and opened the valve to let off the steam; that is what I heard him say he did; I was half asleep and finding I could not get down the stairway to the main deck, I got down by the stanchion; I found the second engineer there and Dr. Bradford, a surgeon of one of the Massachusetts regiments; we each made a rope fast around our bodies, and lowered ourselves down to the rudder; then we hallooed for a boat, and Simmons, the second engineer, asked me to draw off his boots so that he could swim ashore; while I was in the act of taking them off for him, a boat came and took us ashore; one of the waiters, the steward and Julius Parks, a man whom Capt. Phillips had on board, were also on the rudder with me; it appeared that the Captain let go the anchor and stopped the boat, when a propeller came up and took him off, as well as the remainder of the crew; no lives were lost; I understood that the boat was ordered back to Newport's News that night, and that the fire occurred about 9¾ o'clock P. M.; I do not know the exact amount that was paid for the boat; I have heard, however that $17,500 to $18,000 was paid for her; at the time the fire broke out I did not hear any explosion; there was nothing but the letting off of steam; Capt. Phillips said that he ordered the shells to be thrown overboard, and the gun was taken off by a man-of-war's boat; Julius Parks, the man before referred to, sold stores to the soldiers, such as liquors, cigars and tobacco.

At this point the examination was adjourned, to be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

### VIEWS OF GEN. CASS.

Some exaggerated representations having been made respecting the views of Gen. CASS udon the relations of Slavery to the present war, that distinguished Democratic statesman has authorized the Detroit *Free Press* to make the following statement:

"With reference to our remarks in the *Free Press*, of the 11th inst., we are requested by Gen. CASS to state, and we do so in his own language, that his opinions, as a private citizen, are of no importance to the public; yet that he has not the slightest objection to comply with our suggestion. His opinions upon the subject of Slavery have been heretofore often expressed while in the public service, and remain unchanged. He believes the General Government has no power, under the Constitution, to abolish Slavery in the respective States of the Union, nor to interfere with the *status* therein. *What measures affecting the condition of slaves may be rightfully adopted, flagrante bello*, in hostile operations in a resisting State, is a very different question, and one which he is not called upon to consider, but *which well demanded the grave consideration of the insurrectionary States before they abandoned the safeguards of the Constitution*, and engaged in the unholy effort to break up the best and freest Government ever given by Providence to man.

Some two months since the condition of our country was the subject of the conversation referred to between President FAIRFIELD and Gen. CASS, in which the latter expressed his condemnation of the course of the South in the commencement and prosecution of hostilities against the Constitution, and his conviction that it was the duty of every citizen to support the Government in its efforts to assert the authority of the laws and to defend and maintain the Union in its integrity as it came from the hands of our fathers. Gen. CASS fully concurs in the views presented by the present able Secretary of the Treasury, that the war is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal.' He believes, indeed, that though this 'auspicious result' is important for all the States, it is still more important for the South than for the North. No man who regards the signs of the times can fail to anticipate that should this rebellion against the Union prove successful, which God forbid, the alienated sections would be influenced by bitter animosity towards each other; the feeling in favor of Abolition would be rendered still more powerful by the course of events, and, being freed from the restraints which now control its action, would soon be in active operation all along the extensive border everywhere open to incursions, producing the most fearful consequences, which it would be equally painful and unnecessary to describe. As to any conventional arrangement for the surrender of fugitive slaves, the effort would be simply impossible. It was with reference to this state of things that Gen. CASS expressed the doubt whether a permanent peace could be maintained under such considerations, and the impression that the result would lead to emancipation. This was the view he intended to present to President FAIRFIELD.

If the various members of our Confederacy cannot live in peace together under a common Government, empowered to regulate their mutual intercourse, and to prevent collisions among them, it were vain to inquire how they are to live together with the causes of difficulty in full operation, when force becomes the only arbiter. Looking especially to their relative geographical position by which they are interlocked, and to that unrestricted access to the ocean vitally important to the West, which the United States bought and paid for, it would be about as rational to attempt to stop the Mississippi and its tributaries as to attempt to stop the people living upon those waters from going freely to the ocean and returning by those routes of communication. In all the history of human pretensions there has scarcely been one less justifiable than this."

### MOUNT VERNON TO BE CONFISCATED.

*From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 26.*

An effort is being made by parties in this and other cities to induce the Government to confiscate the Mount Vernon estate, with the hope of realizing moneys of which they were defrauded by the bad management of the Association. The business matters of the fund were very loosely conducted A man named G. T. DEVEREUX, swindled the fund to a considerable extent; afterward absconding. DEVEREUX was employed by Miss PAMELIA CUNNINGHAM, the Regent, to engrave the "Record," and certain other publications auxiliary to the uses of the Society. Being an accomplished penman, he forged Miss CUNNINGHAM's signature so skilfully, that G. B. RIGGS, the Washington banker and Treasurer of the Society, was repeatedly imposed upon. The Society is thought to have lost about $12,000 in this way. A number of brokers on Third-street, likewise deceived, honored the forged checks, and one was swindled to the amount of $4,000. These latter parties, with a view of securing indemnity, propose that the Government shall confiscate Mount Vernon, inasmuch as the titles to the same are held by Secessionists, and Miss CUNNINGHAM, also a Secessionist, adheres to the fortunes of South Carolina. To the latter lady's carelessness the losses are due. DEVEREUX understood her habits of business, and made them subservient to his schemes. He was, however, even when detected, suffered to go unpunished, whereas prompt appeal to the authorities would have secured him, and saved the money.

Mount Vernon is now virtually the property of the rebels. If confiscated and sold, it could not fail to worse hands than at present, and it is improbable that Miss CUNNINGHAM, with her treasonable proclivities, will relinquish any part of the funds voluntarily contributed by the women of the North.

DEVEREUX is said to have gone to Europe, but many believe that he is hidden away in Philadelphia. His swindling operations netted him more than $100,000, and his known parsimony will probably direct him in investing it.

He forged to the extent of $30,000 upon the late Mrs. GAUNTER, whose losses are supposed to have induced her death.

### CONTRABAND TRADE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.*

PORT OF PORTERTOWN, BAY OF FUNDY, Cumberland County, N. S., Sept. 17, 1861.

While in Halifax, N. S., I saw several small craft loaded and cleared for Bermuda, or the West Indies, with cargoes suitable only for Southern State markets.

Since I have resided at this place (three months) four vessels have cleared for Bermuda, with cargoes for the most part "*contraband of war*," and that, too, under the eyes of Government authorities. The avowed purpose of the consignors and owners was to send the vessels to the rebel ports.

One vessel, of 110 tons, a fast-sailing copper-fastened clipper-built topsail schooner, called the *Spitfire*, launched here on the 2d of this month, Capt. WILLIAM GRANT, owned by RUFUS SMITH, is now taking in an assorted cargo, principally purchased at Amherst, which in part consists of 227 kegs rifle powder, 14 cases Minié rifles, 1 case ditto bullet-moulds, 2,540 lbs. lead, 370 lbs. quicksilver, 123 cases stout brogans, English make; 27 hhds. codfish, 180 boxes smoked herring, 309 sides sole leather, 57 bbls. pilot bread, 21 cases heavy boots, 102 bbls. soda biscuit; also sundry small "ventures," on account of several parties here.

The craft has on board two six-pound cannons, and the *Captain boasts that no live Yankee will prevent his entering a Southern port.* She is manned with a stout crew of sixteen men, surely an unusual number if intended for a peaceful port. The owner expects to clear all cost of the vessel this trip, and does not disguise his intention that she is intended to run the blockade. I hope he may lose her.

### EXPEDITIOUS.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*

The United States side-wheel steamer, now building at the Navy-yard in this city, will, it is expected, be ready for launching in about three weeks. Within two weeks after the drawings were completed, the keel was laid, frames put up, and yesterday the greater portion of the planking was in place. By the last of the week the deck beams will be in their places. This steamer will be 202 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 14 feet hold, having 6 feet 9 inches draft of water. Her stern and bow will be exactly alike, with a rudder at each end, so as to avoid the necessity of turning in narrow channels. She will be supplied with a single inclined engine, now building at MERRICK's. Her armament will consist of two 7,000-pound rifle cannons, located at each end of the boat, and four smaller guns placed amidships. Her crew will consist of about 150 men, all told. There will be two water-tight bulkheads, inclosing the engine-room, and a magazine at each end of the boat, so as to accommodate the guns at either end. The speed of this vessel is estimated at 14 miles per hour, though it is thought better time will be made if necessary. The energy displayed in the construction of this steamer, while another one is on the stocks, shows conclusively that Philadelphia mechanics take a pride in meeting the wants of the Government. With an enlarged yard, a much greater degree of activity could be manifested.

### A PATRIOTIC CHARGE.

Hon. JOHN P. BROWN, United States *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople, has sent a check for $100 to Col. JOHN MADEIRA, of Chillicothe, Ohio, as his subscription to the fund for the relief of volunteers going from that place. The donation was accompanied by a very patriotic letter.

### SEIZURES AND RELEASES IN PHILADELPHIA.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*

Since the adjournment of Congress the United States authorities in Philadelphia have seized thirteen vessels belonging in part or whole to persons in States now in rebellion against the Government, and three lots of merchandise. Of the vessels seized under the Confiscation act, the following have been released under a rule of the Court, the owners in the Union States paying the value of the shares held by the Southerners, the money thus paid to be held by the Court for future disposition. The vessels released are the *Emma Amelia*, one-sixth of which was owned South; the *G. W. Hynson*, also one-sixth; the bark *Benjamin Hallett*, one-eighth owned in the rebellious States. The schooner *Henry Cole* was released absolutely, it being proved that the Southern owner had died several years since, and his heirs resided North and were Union men. The other cases have not yet been settled by the Court.

### LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE FIRST REGIMENT (OREGON RIFLES) VIRGINIA BRIGADE.

This regiment is now in active service, and is doing special duty at Williamsport, Md., in the Virginia Brigade, commanded by Gen. WARD H. LAMON. The regiment, when full, will comprise sixteen companies, four of which will be cavalry, one a battery of rifled cannon, and the remainder rifles, and will number 1,500 men, two-thirds of whom have already been recruited, and are fully armed, equipped, clothed and comfortably quartered and subsisted at the above rendezvous. The officers have seen active service in the Army, Navy and militia. Pensions are granted the disabled, &c. Squads and companies are being transported daily to Williamsport, when they are immediately mustered in. Any suitable person who shall recruit men for this regiment previous to the 5th of October, and will report the result to the Colonel, shall be entitled to official positions in the regiment as follows:

For recruiting 25 able-bodied men, Captain.
For recruiting 20 able-bodied men, First Lieutenant.
For recruiting 15 able-bodied men, Second Lieutenant.
For recruiting 10 able-bodied men, Orderly Sergeant.
For recruiting 8 able-bodied men, Sergeant.
For recruiting 4 able-bodied men, Corporal.

The Field Officers are: Colonel, J. DOW WILLIAMSON; Lieutenant-Colonel, T. B. PENDERGAST; Major, H. D. JOHNSON, Jr.

VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

One company of the Union Brigade, Capt. ALLEN, one company of the Union Rifles, Capt. GRAFF, and one company of the Siegel Rifles, Capt. BECKER, were mustered into the service of the United States on Tuesday. Yesterday, a battery of the Fourth Irish Regiment, Captain HOGAN: one company Mechanics' Rifles, Capt. HENRY; one company Zook's Voltigeurs, Capt. THROOP, and one company of Serrell's Engineers and Artisans, Capt. NEALS, were also mustered in.

THE FIRST REGIMENT U. S. LANCERS.

This regimen:—the first of the kind ever formed on this continent—is rapidly filling up. They mustered in a company of young farmers, yesterday, from Putnam County, and have several others partially organized through the several counties, as also in the State of Connecticut. The French citizens of Canadian origin on Lake Champlain are also proving their loyalty to the Union, in their adhesion to this new and powerful arm of the service. Generally speaking Young America looks upon the lancers with favor, and pride themselves upon appearing in their fancy uniform. The Adjutant-General, at their own request, has given them a separate camp at Staten Island, owing to the inconveniences to be met with at Scarsdale. The branch office is still at No. 1 Park-place, New-York, where the Acting Adjutant, Lieut. P. E. MCTIGUE, attends to the business of the regiment.

THE LOYAL IRISH ARTILLERY (IRISH BRIGADE.)

The above crack corps are encamped in Fort Schuyler. The men are now fully uniformed, and, under the practiced eye of their Captain, have made considerable progress in their drill, &c. They are a fine-looking body of men, perfectly contented, and, to all appearance, men of considerable intelligence. The full complement of men, we believe, will be complete on Wednesday next. Capt. HOGAN, in our presence, made arrangements this day for ensuring all those arrested who have signed the roll, and will not report themselves on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock. This is as it should be.

MORE OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES OFF.

One hundred more men, belonging to the First Regiment Fire Zouaves left on Thursday night by the Jersey City Railroad, *en route* for Fortress Monroe. Capt. WILDEY has been instrumental in getting these men together. He still remains in the City and will collect as many more as possible and send them off to join their companions.

### AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

**Excitement Attending the Fall of Lexington—Doings of the Courts—The Government Loan—Building in Chicago—Military Matters, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.

As you may well imagine, there has been much excitement in our city during the past week. The critical situation of Col. MULLIGAN and his command at Lexington was the general theme of conversation among all classes. About 800 of the Irish Brigade were enlisted in this city, and most of them had families, relatives and friends here. Col. MULLIGAN had grown up here, had been educated here, and was universally popular. The gallant and protracted defence which he had made against the attack of the overwhelming force of the rebels had called forth the admiration of all. Added to all this was the agitation of the question why he was not reinforced—why he was permitted to fight on, day after day, against fearful odds, and no attempt made for his relief. The civilians could not see why the column at Jefferson City, which was not twenty hours distant, was not hurried up to his assistance. And, as day after day passed, the anxiety, mingled with not a little indignation, increased, and when the final catastrophe was announced, even the popularity of FREMONT was not sufficient to shield him from severe condemnation. We must confess our confidence was shaken; and if PRICE is not thoroughly routed within a week we shall be impelled to own up to a severe disappointment. There may be good and sufficient reason why Col. MULLIGAN was not relieved; but we cannot see them. It is due to the country, to Gen. FREMONT, and to the gallant men who were sacrificed that these reasons be publicly stated. A decisive victory over PRICE may overshadow this defeat, but it will not wholly reconcile us to it. As at present advised, it seems unnecessary—the result of a want of prompt and energetic action on the part of the Commanding General of the Department. We wish to think otherwise. All our prepossessions are with FREMONT. We have had full faith in him. This blow has somewhat impaired it. We are anxious that we may be proved to be in the wrong.

Our Courts have been rather busy during the past week, and have disposed of several cases of interest. Among them were four for manslaughter, viz: PETER MAY, for killing JOHN TRAPPE, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary; JAMES MORGAN, wife-killing, sentenced for life; PATRICK MULLEN, sentenced for one year; JOHN SULLIVAN, shooting JOHN RAUS, with intent to kill, one year; Capt. CROFTON, U. S. A., manslaughter in killing FREDERICK KRAATS, took a change of venue to the Kane Circuit. In the case of MICHAEL RAINS, for killing JOHN KANE, the jury sentenced the prisoner to five years in the Penitentiary.

There was another murder committed in this city on the night of the 19th inst. PETER DELANY was found dead in a vacant lot on the west side, with heavy bruises upon his head. A Coroner's inquest was held, and resulted in the arrest of MICHAEL and THOMAS MORRIS, to whom the testimony pointed as the murderers. All these murders and manslaughters—Capt. CROFTON's excepted—may be added to the long list of the doings of whisky. In addition to the above, we have quite an unusual number of burglaries, robberies, larcenies, &c,—some of them of an aggravated nature.

Our city has recently—in fact, during all the season—been receiving quite large accessions to its population from the "distracted States." In the early summer, and until the embargo was established, many came from Tennessee, and the States south. More recently Missouri and Kentucky have largely contributed to our increase. St. Louis is pretty well represented here by her business men, who have been compelled to leave for the want of something to do at home.

The subscriptions to the Government Loan do no go forward very rapidly in Chicago. So large a portion of the resources of many was absorbed by "stump-tail," that they have but little to spare now for patriotic purposes. I suppose that this city lost at least $300,000 by the depreciation of currency based upon the Stocks of the seceding States, and this being taken from our ready money, was severely felt. We are recovering, however, slowly from the blow, and will have something to spare for the Government. The subscriptions reach about $150,000, and are daily increased in sums varying from $50 to $2,000. Our banks and bankers were nearly all ruined, or very badly crippled, by the depreciation, and consequently are not able to lend a helping hand. One house, however, that of SOLOMON SUGGISS & SON, took $100,000, which is much the largest subscription yet made.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, there has been considerable building in Chicago during the present season. Quite a number of extensive business blocks have been put up, and many dwellings erected. There are but few good buildings to rent, and everything appears to be going forward quite satisfactorily, all the circumstances being taken into consideration. Fall business opened very promisingly, and thus far our business men have nothing to complain of. Trade is so much better than we had reason to anticipate that we are—or, at least, ought to be—in a thankful mood. One great drawback has been the extremely low price of our grain staples, and the high price of lake freights. Corn, which the former is compelled to dispose of for seven cents, costs from twelve to fourteen to get it to Buffalo. The profits of the vessel-owners are enormous, while the producer gets less than actual cost for raising his crops. The cost of transportation to New-York equals the price of corn in this market. The consequence will be that the farmers will hold their grain whenever they are able. It was the immense quantity of the old crop in the country, and the desire to get rid of it before the harvest of that on the ground, that kept up the receipts in the face of this state of things.

Gen. BUCKNER, the now fully developed traitor in Kentucky, is quite largely interested in real estate in this city. The attention of the District-Attorney has been called to the subject, and doubtless this valiant gentleman will have the privilege of assisting to pay the expenses of the rebellion in which he is engaged.

The military spirit is still in the ascendant in this State. Volunteering progresses quite favorably, though what are regarded as the blunders of our military leaders do not hasten the business in the least. A general rendezvous has been established in this city for the twenty-six Northern counties. It is to be a camp of instruction, and has been placed under the command of Col. J. H. TUCKER, of Chicago. This State has now in the field nearly as many troops as New-York. She has not far from 55,000—some ten or twelve thousand of which are cavalry. This Congressional District alone has raised nearly 17,000, and volunteering is still going on briskly. We have just sent off two new regiments from this city, and have four more nearly ready, besides a company of artillery ordered to Washington—two or three companies of cavalry for regiments elsewhere—a company of sappers and miners—a company of fusileers, and a company of heavy dragoons. Illinois will not have to resort to drafting.

The recent heavy and continuous rains have greatly damaged the wheat crop in the northern part of the State. A large portion was in stacks, which became so saturated that the wheat has *grown*. Thousands upon thousands of bushels have been destroyed, and other thousands damaged seriously. Nearly one-half of the receipts here, within the past few days, have been put down as "rejected." The loss will be severely felt, as the crop was short, at the best. The receipts of grain continue heavy. For the week ending the 24th, they have been: Of flour, 60,821 barrels; wheat, 769,386 bushels; corn, 695,701 bushels; oats, 7,686 bushels; live hogs, 6,581; beef cattle, 3126. The shipments have been: Flour, 47,356 barrels; wheat, 565,486 bushels; corn, 1,216,461 bushels; oats, 6,481 bushels. The receipts yesterday were: Wheat, 175,000 bushels; corn, 197,000 bushels; prices took a sudden downward turn. Wheat fell 8c. and 9c. per bushel; corn, 1c. and 3c. Financial matters continue in a good condition. Exchange on New-York, ¼ and ½ premium for currency, and plenty. Demand Treasury notes are much sought after, but the supply is limited.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN EX-"P. F." OUTWITTED.—The Coney Island Railroad Company some months ago secured the right of way for their road through Brooklyn—so far as the city authorities could grant it,—but they found some difficulty about laying their rails in South-street, between Fulton-avenue and State-street. It seems that Ex-Mayor SAMUEL SMITH originally opened this street for the benefit of his own property, and he alleges that in ceding it to the city he reserved some control over the street—sufficient, at all events, to stop the laying of rail tracks there. The managers of the road coaxed and threatened, but in return they were threatened with an injunction in case they attempted to tear up the street. The Company found there was no use in attempting to avail themselves of the ordinary methods of obtaining possession of the street without a long litigation, so they resorted to strategy. Thursday having been appointed as a National Fast-day, when it would be impossible to obtain an injunction from any of the Courts, they arranged to put 300 men at work up